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LOUISIANA.

SCENES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

CHARACTER OF THE MEN WHO MAKE LAWS FOR THE STATE—A NEGRO MEMBER WHO WANTED HIS RIGHTS—CONFUSION AND DISORDER IN THE ASSEMBLY—GOV. KELLOGG LOBBYING ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Jan. 27, 1874.

Since the war and the Reconstruction acts which followed it, the people of the Southern States have complained that by the votes of misguided negroes corrupt and ignorant men were elected to office in their different Commonwealths. They have been particularly loud in their denunciation of the class of men returned to their Legislatures, and a visit to the State-house at Columbia, S. C., or Jackson, Miss., demonstrates very clearly that they do not complain without good cause. Many of the Senators and Representatives in those States are unable to read, and some of them have never learned to sign their own names. A majority of the members of the Legislature now in session in New-Orleans are even more ignorant than the men who call themselves representatives of the people in the two States mentioned. This is particularly true of the lower house. It is no exaggeration to state that half the members of that body are unable to read print. Nearly all of them are negroes who a few years ago were laborers on rice and sugar plantations. The few white men in the Assembly are not much better qualified for their positions than are their black associates. Yesterday I visited the State-house. It is situated in the French portion of the city, and was once a fashionable hotel. It is a low, rambling, tumble-down structure, entirely unfitted for the uses to which it is put. Incidentally it may be stated that it cost the people of Louisiana several hundred thousand dollars. The exact amount has never been reported. Since the events of the 4th inst., and up to Monday last, every entrance to the building was strongly barricaded and guarded by United States soldiers. Now the barricades have been taken down from two of the doors and the soldiers replaced by a strong guard of State policemen. I had some little difficulty in passing through the crowd that blocked up the principal of these entrances, and after having done so, found myself in the midst of a mass of pushing, wrangling negroes; they were of all ages and colors many of them being field-hands who had come to town, as they stated, "to see dat Legislature show." A country negro never comes into the city without bringing something to eat and drink with him. The men who occupied the lobby of the Louisiana Legislature were no exception to the general rule. They were all well supplied with bacon and corn-bread, and a few had brought well-filled whisky bottles with them. The dirty floor of the hall was strewn with the ends of half-smoked cigars, mouldy bits of meat, and a bone or two. All light and air were excluded by the huge plank barricading the windows. One sickly gas jet was burning, but only tended to heighten the gloom. This did not seem to dampen the spirits of the crowd, however. They laughed and joked with that loud merriment which is peculiar to them, and seemed to be the happiest people in the world. Frequent allusion was made to Gen. Sheridan, one very black man, who was evidently a person of importance, declaring to a group of admiring listeners that "since the 'rival of dat gemman all fear for the culled race not havin' of der rights was at an end." With great difficulty I forced my way through this wrangling, shouting assembly, and reaching the stairway, ascended to the ante-room of the Representatives' Chamber. Like the hall below, this was filled by negroes. They were evidently of the better class, however, many of them being office-holders and professional politicians. Here and there a white Republican was to be seen excitedly explaining some political measure to a number of negroes, who listened with great attention but evident perplexity. The door of the Assembly Chamber was carefully guarded by four negro officials. Approaching them, I asked politely if I might pass into the hall. "No, Sah," answered one of the men in an exceedingly impertinent way. "The Chamber is already full, and spectators don't do nuffin but disturb the proceedings." At this moment the State Auditor approached the door, and at his request the Doorkeeper allowed me to pass.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly Chamber is a long, narrow, uncarpeted, foul-smelling room. Near the door a small space is set apart for visitors, and above this is a low gallery, which one of the attendants informed me was "the ladies' balcony." At the lower end of the apartment the Speaker's desk is raised almost to the ceiling, and around this are clustered seats for innumerable negro clerks, messengers, and other attendants. Entering the room, I found the members engaged in a loud and exciting debate. The space set apart for spectators was filled with negroes, who gazed with open-mouthed wonder upon the proceedings of those within the circle, and it was only after ten minutes' diligent pushing that I succeeded in securing a position from which it was possible to see as well as hear. It is almost impossible to describe the scene which was then presented to me. Six or seven black men were on the floor shouting like maniacs; a number of others were in their seats crying, "Order, da," and "Missa Speakar," at the top of their voices. In the chair a young white man was seated. He presented a very remarkable appearance. His clothes were much too small for him, and had cracked in two or three places. Through these holes a soiled shirt appeared, and in the bosom of this garment a valuable diamond pin was placed. The young man wore a very dirty shirt-collar and a flaming red neck-tie. This was the Speaker *pro tem.* of the Louisiana Legislature. Above the din created by the members on the floor of the House could be heard a squeaky voice issuing from this young man and commanding "order."

The confusion and noise were increased by the gavel, with which he rapped loudly and continually. His commands were of no avail, however; the representatives of the people would not be silenced. At first it was, of course, impossible to discover what question was being so excitedly discussed, but after a time I became aware that the debate was upon the adoption of a report of the Committee on Elections, giving seats to two Republicans who claimed to have been elected, but who had not been returned by the Board of Canvassers. On this a white leader of the House had moved the previous question, and a number of negroes, who stated that they were sure the claimants had not been elected, rose and refused to vote unless debate was allowed. When it is remembered that on account of the withdrawal of the Conservaties there are only fifty-six members, or just a quorum, in the House, it will be seen that no business could be touched if one member refused to vote. Knowing this and evidently wishing to have the report of the committee adopted at once, the white leader referred to moved that those who refused to vote be called before the bar of the House for contempt. Upon this the wildest disorder ensued. Twenty men started to their feet and commenced speaking at the same moment. Above the general confusion could be heard shouts of "You lie, you nigger you." "Dat's not parlimentary, Sah." "You's a wiolatin' of the Constitution, Sah." The last remark was made by a young and handsome mulatto. He had no sooner uttered it than a very black man turned upon him and exclaimed with an air of the utmost contempt, "What you knows about the Constitution, you yellow moke you? You pusson of unsure parentage, you shut your fool mouf." This caused a loud laugh among the negro spectators, and was greeted with such exclamations as "Golly, but dat nig is some," "He's the man for talkin'," "You bet," and "To be sure, honey."

A SPECIMEN OF NEGRO ORATORY.

After this scene had continued for nearly half an hour, Mr. Hahn, the Speaker of the House, ascended the platform and motioned the young man with the red neck-tie to find some other seat. He then took the chair, and by dint of hard shouting succeeded in restoring some degree of order. Then he stated that the question was upon a motion to call four members before the bar of the House for contempt in having refused to vote upon a report of the Committee on Elections, and for thus breaking the quorum of the House. Upon this Demas, Representative from St. John's Parish, jumped to his feet, and was recognized by the Chair. He is one of the blackest negroes in the State, and has great influence with his own people. For this reason, or because his colleagues were too tired to create further disturbances, he was listened to with some attention. For a moment after he had been accorded the floor, he stood without speaking a word, gazing upon his associates with an assumption of dignity that was truly laughable. He is a short, stout man, with a very large head, thick lips, and glaring eyes. As I have already stated, he is very black. His immense head was closely shaved, and his face smooth. He was dressed with a degree of taste not to be looked for in such an assemblage. His coat and pantaloons were of fine black broadcloth. He wore a well-washed white vest, spotless linen, and a broad, black cravat. His monster hands were covered with a pair of new lavendar-colored kid gloves. With that keen appreciation of dramatic situations which is one of the leading characteristics of the negroes of the Southern States, he continued to stand in his place, making no motion, and not opening his mouth. One of his hands rested upon the back of his chair, and the other he had thrust into the bosom of his vest. Many of the black spectators looked upon him with evident admiration, and as he stood the confusion on the floor of the House ceased entirely. Then he spoke substantially as follows: "Missa Speaker and other gemmen of dis here House: You have just heard a motion made to call four lawful representatives of the people befo' the bar to answer for contempt, dat they would not vote for a measure which they knowed was wrong. One of them members was me, Demas, who represent in dis Legislature the people, white and black, of the good Parish of St. John the Baptist. Dis gemman is a gowin to do, wid no reference to previous color, race, or condition, as we is told to do by the Constitution and the laws." Here the speaker was interrupted by loud applause from the negroes and laughter from the white men present. Continuing, he said: "An attempt have been made here to-day to stop debatin' and interfer' wid the rights of gemmen by preventin' of free discussion. Dis I's opposed to. What does we come here for? What for but to talk, advise together, and discussion questions for the good of the people?" "Dat's so, sure 'nough," cried several of the members, and Demas continued: "Dat bein' so, I's gowin to have my right of debate, and ain't gowin to vote on no question whar the discussion is stopped. 'Sides that, I's told dat the gemmen as is a claimin' of seats here war not legal elected; and quorum or no quorum, Republican Party or no party, I ain't gowin to go agin the Returnin' Board. Dat board declared I war legal elected, and I's gowin to stick to them. I feel dat way, gemmen, an I ain't gowin to do no different; so now call me 'fore the bar of the House, or do what you like, but I won't vote on dis here question, so sure as my name am Demas, from the Parish of St. John the Baptist."

At the close of this speech Mr. Demas sat down amid loud applause and some laughter. He had no sooner resigned the floor than nearly every member in the House jumped to his feet and demanded recognition. A wild scene of confusion again ensued. Twenty different motions were put and none of them acted upon. The expressions "liar" and "nigger" were frequently used, and at one moment it seemed as if the meeting would break up in a fight. Frequent calls were made for the Sergeant at Arms, but that officer was nowhere to be found. At length comparative quiet was restored, and Speaker Hahn, who knows less of parliamentary law than many New-England school-boys, having decided that a motion to take a recess to a certain time was not debatable, the floor was given to Yorke, a white man, who tendered his resignation to Gov. Kellogg through the Speaker. In doing so he said that he did not wish to be a member of any body which could not maintain its own dignity, and whose presiding officer was unable to preserve order. He then handed the Speaker his written resignation, and attempted to pass out of the hall. Without his presence the quorum would be broken, and the Speaker ordered the Sergeant at Arms not to allow him to pass. He was prevented from leaving the Chamber. He had no sooner returned to his seat, however, than he was accused on all sides of having sold out to the Democrats, who are, of course, most anxious to break the quorum of the so-called Kellogg Legislature. These accusations were followed by great noise and confusion, and three other members of the House tendered their resignations to the Speaker. He paid no attention to them, however. At this juncture Hahn was seen to whisper to one of the messengers, who at once passed out of the Chamber and pushed his way through the crowd in the direction of the Governor's office. He soon returned, followed by Gov. Kellogg, who came bare-headed and greatly excited. Proceeding to the Speaker's desk, the Governor was informed of what had transpired, and of the threatened resignation of members. He then returned to the floor of the House, and taking Demas, Yorke, and the others into a corner, tried to convince them that they were hurting themselves and the party by their action. In this way, and by promises and threats, he succeeded in winning them over, and compelled the withdrawal of the resignations which had been presented. The negro Demas, however, was not to be pacified, and when the House adjourned he left the Chamber declaring, "Contempt or no contempt, I won't never vote on no question when the right of the gemmen's debatin' is interfered wid." Such scenes as those I have attempted to describe occur very frequently in what is called Kellogg's Louisiana Legislature.

H. C.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

YESTERDAY'S CONTEST TO EFFECT A CHANGE.

A NEW RULE SUBMITTED BY MR. HALE, OF MAINE, DESIGNED TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING DURING THE SESSION—TWO INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS TO SUSPEND THE RULES TO PERMIT AN IMMEDIATE REPORT—THE SESSION CLOSED BY A RECESS TO CONTINUE THE LEGISLATIVE DAY TILL TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—To-day's session of the House was a continuous political struggle. The wrangle began with the call of States for bills and resolutions for reference, and only ended when the motion of Mr. Garfield for a recess was carried. Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced the resolution to amend the rules, so as to prevent filibustering, and to provide that a three-fourths vote shall be required to second the previous question on any proposition on the same day that it is taken up by the House. Mr. Randall raised a point of order that such a proposition could not, under the rules, come in at that particular time, but must come in when resolutions are called for. Pending the question a discussion arose between the Speaker, Mr. Randall, and others, and much confusion prevailed. The Republican side inferred from the discussion between the Speaker and Randall that the point of order would be overruled, and, becoming impatient for the decision, frequently cried out for "the regular order." Finally, the Speaker overruled the point of order, and directed the call of States to proceed. When Pennsylvania was called, Mr. Cessna proposed three additional rules for reference to the Committee on Rules, upon which Mr. Randall raised the same point of order, and was again overruled. From this decision an appeal was taken by Messrs. Randall and Beck. The appeal was laid upon the table by a party vote, and the ruling of the Speaker was sustained.

AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN AN IMMEDIATE REPORT.

The matter of introducing notice of a purpose to change the rules was thus accomplished, and in order to give the committee an opportunity to make report to the House to-day, Gen. Butler moved to suspend the rules. This alarmed the Democratic side, and while Randall was taking the necessary steps to secure tellers and the yeas and nays on the motion, Eldredge and others were drumming up their followers. During the progress of this roll-call great interest was manifested on both sides. The space in front of the Clerk's desk was crowded by members canvassing the vote. Before the result was announced Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, arose to vote, when Randall desired to know if Williams was within the bar of the House before the last name was called. The Speaker said Randall had no right to catechise Williams or cast an imputation upon him. This led to a passage between Williams and Randall. Williams declared he was within the bar of the House in time, and his vote was recorded in the affirmative. Two votes more were needed to carry the suspension, and the interest in the contest became so intense that when Mr. McNulty, of Illinois, addressed the Speaker, the House instantly became silent. Mr. McNulty said that during the roll-call he was in the lobby. The Speaker decided that his vote could not be recorded. The record was completed, the Clerk passed up the result, and the Speaker announced yeas 170, nays 86, being two votes less than the required two-thirds. The announcement was received on the Democratic side by clapping of hands. Later, Gen. Butler introduced a resolution providing that the Committee on Rules be authorized to report to-morrow, immediately after reading the journal, and pending the consideration of the report no dilatory motions be permitted except one motion to adjourn and one motion to adjourn to a fixed time, and moved to suspend the rules and pass it. On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted yeas, 173, nays 89.

A RECESS TAKEN TILL TO-DAY.

This is the largest vote given in the House during the present session, being but twenty-eight votes less than the full vote of the House. The vote satisfied the Republicans that it would be useless to spend further effort in that direction to-day, and a motion was made to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. When the *viva voce* vote was put on that motion there was such a terrific howl from both sides that the Speaker announced, "The nays make as much noise as the yeas." The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion carried by a large majority. The effect of this recess is to extend the legislative day of Monday so that it will be in order to move a suspension of the rules, and to secure to-morrow by a two-thirds vote any advantages which could have been gained in the same manner to-day. The session of to-day was stormy, and excited considerable partisan feeling on both sides, and the purpose of the Republican majority was so moderate and reasonable that the entire party strength was concentrated, and for almost the first time in the present Congress no Republicans voted with the Democrats. The first effort will be to bring the proposed new rule before the House for discussion and action without delay or dilatory motions, and the rule proposed by Mr. Hale to-day is regarded as a proper and reasonable rule, without regard to any exigency which seems to require its adoption at this time. An examination of the various roll-calls shows that the Republicans have enough members in town to make up the necessary two-third majority, and every effort will be made to-night to secure their attendance to-morrow morning. If the Republicans will all vote together as they have done to-day, there is very little doubt that a change in the rules will be effected to-morrow. Many of the Republicans have been very reluctantly drawn into their present position, but the situation has been finally forced by the Democratic opposition. That the opposition of the Democrats has been carried so far as to make them responsible for the position which the Republicans are compelled to take, is the opinion of the entire Republican majority in the House, including men who are independent in their views, and it is on this account that such men as Roberts, Foster, Phelps, and Willard, of Vermont, feel constrained to vote for the proposition to change the rules, and to assert in that way the constitutional right of a majority to control legislation, which the Democrats have successfully resisted for an entire week.

THE OBJECT OF ALL THE CONFLICT.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill after the new rule shall have been adopted is by no means assured. Many Republicans doubt the expediency of passing the bill, which they claim would have no practical effect to protect the negro in any of his rights. The bill does little more than embody a sentiment in the form of a statute, and the desire of some of those who are pressing action has no higher motive than to secure for the Republican Party the colored vote, which they think would, without this bill, be placed in jeopardy. But the chances favor the passage of the bill through the House. It is not the intention of many leading Republicans to countenance or aid in procuring unusual party legislation. They say they would rather pursue the ordinary course of legislation, and if the Democrats undertake any extreme measures in the next House, such as refusing appropriations for the Army, they will have to bear the full weight of the responsibility, and will not be relieved by Republican precedents. A large number of Republicans entertain different purposes, and hope, by means of the new rule, to pass some legislation particularly applicable to Southern affairs, and to make appropriations two years in advance for the War Department and the Department of Justice. Attempts of this character will meet with serious opposition from the Republican side.

A PECULIARLY DARING ROBBERY.

AN EXPRESS MESSENGER SEIZED, HALF STRANGLED, AND BADLY BEATEN IN AN OFFICE IN MEMPHIS, AND HIS MONEY PACKAGES SEIZED—ESCAPE OF THE ROBBERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—A most daring robbery occurred in this city this morning. On Saturday evening last a man, giving the name of W. R. Parker, rented the basement of the Knickerbocker Building, at No. 18 Madison street, for the purpose, as he stated, of opening a stock insurance office, and put up a sign with the name "W. R. Parker & Co.," and placed an old desk and a few chairs in the back part of the office, which has a rear entrance through an alley. This morning John Brady, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who delivers all the valuable packages, entered Parker's office to deliver a package said to contain $10, addressed "W. R. Parker & Co.," and expressed from Collinsville, Tenn. Brady asked to see a member of the firm, and made known his business. There were two white men and three negroes standing behind the counter. Brady presented his receipt-book, and at the same time threw a pouch, containing a large number of money-packages, on the counter. At this moment a rope was thrown around his neck, a bag drawn over his head, and he was beaten to a state of almost insensibility. His cries had attracted attention, and as the street was full of people, a crowd soon gathered, but the robbers had secured the pouch and escaped by the rear passage. At present there is no clue to their whereabouts. Brady is dangerously, if not fatally, injured. It is evident that the whole transaction was carefully planned by some one who knew the manner of the delivery of money packages by the Express Company, and with the view of securing almost the entire amount received by the company on Saturday and yesterday. The persons at the express office have no present means of knowing or estimating the amount of the loss.

PROBABILITY THAT THE ROBBERS HAVE ESCAPED INTO THE CANE-BRAKE—AN ACTIVE SEARCH FOR THEM—A REWARD OF $1,000 OFFERED FOR THEIR CAPTURE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—It is now believed that the men who robbed the express messenger this morning crossed the river in a skiff within half an hour after the robbery was committed, and are now in the cane-brakes in the bottom. Brady, the messenger, though severely beaten, is not dangerously so, and it is believed, from the size of the bludgeon used, that it was the intention of the robbers to kill him. The express officers decline to state how much the robbers secured, but it is supposed that a large amount was taken. Mr. Loop, the cashier of the company, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the robbers, and men are now scouring the woods opposite the city in search of them. Parker represented himself as being from Springfield, Ill., but many believe they were part of the Gad's Hill band.

The only additional clue obtained to the express robbers, is that a young man, calling himself E. F. Hall, and claiming to be a nephew of Parker, who sent the express package from Collierville, was the same who rented the office. Three men who left the elevator in a skiff soon after the robbery, were pursued by officers in a tug and seen to land on the Arkansas side and take to the cane. The robbers had, during last week, called several times at the express office for packages about the time the messenger was sent out to the bank, and doubtless fully informed themselves in regard to his movements, and expected to get over $100,000 intended for the bank. Brady, the messenger, is seriously injured. In addition to two terrible blows received on the head from a cudgel, he was kicked and beaten and, it is feared, injured internally. He states that after beating him until he was insensible they locked the front door and then, tying his legs, left him; and when he revived he found a lot of old bags and matting piled on his head. He threw them off and cut the rope, and crawling to the door, unlocked it and gave the alarm. No definite description of either of the men can be obtained.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE CONTEST IN THE LEGISLATURE FOR A SENATOR UNCHANGED—A NEW MOVEMENT INDICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 1.—The solution of the Senatorial problem promised for to-day has not been made. There is little or no change in the position of candidates, or the number, except that Caperton has abandoned the fight. The friends of each candidate convened all day Saturday while the Legislature was not in session, and did not even rest on the Sabbath. But to-day at the joint session it was the old story: Camden, 20; Walker, 21; Brannon, 16; Price, 9; scattering, 19; Republicans absent, 4. This evening the Democratic caucus was again held. Three votes were taken, completing the thirty-third ballot, resulting: Walker, 19; Camden, 16; Brown, 16; Price, 16; scattering, 9. At this juncture a sensation was created by Senator Davis moving that the caucus adjourn *sine die*. He said he did not believe this caucus would ever make a nomination. Senator Burdett declared this in bad taste, and intimated that it was the beginning of a conspiracy to prevent an election this session. Mr. Mason approved Senator Davis' motion in a strong speech. He said that neither of these candidates could be elected, and insinuated that a new man would be placed before open Legislature to-morrow, and declared the caucus a farce. Mr. Good, of Wheeling, argued for a conter-action of the caucus, and after much excitement and several severe speeches, it was agreed to meet to-morrow night. This new move has been a bombshell in the ranks of the leading candidates, as all had settled down for a full week of useless balloting. To-morrow will develop the plans of the opposition, and they are looked for with much interest. It is still currently reported that this is another move to carry out the programme to prevent an election of Senator rather than to elect one. Walker and Camden are not discouraged by the new departure of the opposition, and seem to think themselves still masters of the situation. I am also of opinion that one or the other will win, as the new move has seemed to strengthen rather than to weaken them.

WASHINGTON.

THE INTEREST ON THE GUARANTEED DISTRICT BONDS.

PASSAGE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL BY CONGRESS—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES WHO REFUSE TO FUND THEM—THE TEXAS PACIFIC LOBBY—PLEDGES THAT MAY SADDLE HALF A DOZEN OTHER SCHEMES ON THE TREASURY—THE TREASURY AND THE REVENUE FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The appropriation to pay the interest on the guaranteed District bonds was passed in the House to-day, so that the holders of the coupons will be sure of their interest this week. Several gentlemen were ready to make a contest on this appropriation because the status of the bond leaves the district creditors in a very bad plight, but waived their purposes for the present in order not to leave the coupon in default. Several other members were just as ready to oppose the bill unless the expression of Congress was declared to be against raising the rate of interest. A large number of the creditors have memorialized Congress to perfect the bond and declare the interest payable in coin, so that it shall yield from eighty to eighty-five cents, which was the sum the joint investigating committee of last session, whose bill authorized its issue, believed it would yield. In point of fact the bond is worth less than seventy cents, and in consequence, out of $7,500,000 of funding certificates issued by the Board of Audit, the holders of over $4,000,000 have refused to fund, and are threatening the district with suit to recover the face of their certificates. It is probable that if the bond was made as good as the original assurance promised most of these holders would fund their certificates. The Commissioners of the District are of this opinion, and have urged that the interest be made coin. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, at the head of whom is W. W. Corcoran, have also united in this request, and assert in their annual report that the funding provision of the law is practically nullified because the holders refuse to convert, and the statute is not mandatory. The objection made in some quarters is that the bonds are in the hands of speculators. This is true only to a limited extent at present, but if Congress does not relieve the original creditors now they will be compelled to dispose of their assets, and the speculator or investor will reap all the benefit of future appreciation. It is understood that a majority of the members of the late District investigating committee look upon the claim of the memorialist as a just one. It must be said that the prospect of any change in the rate or kind of interest is not at all favorable for this session.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

The statement comes from some of the people interested in railroad bills before Congress that Mr. Scott will agree to withdraw his bill from Congress and not press it for action at this session. If, in consideration of this kind concession, he can secure favorable reports from both committees having it in charge, such reports would enable him to get better terms in attempting to raise money without Congressional aid, which he must by this time regard as hopeless. One of the statements made is to the effect that foreign capitalists have offered to advance $25,000 a mile, in the belief that that amount will be sufficient to build the road, and they ask no Government guarantee; but only that engineers appointed by themselves may superintend the work. This, of course, would leave no margin to apply to the liquidation of the El Paso obligations. There has never been any doubt that the original passage of the bill was attended with large disbursements here, and one of the persons, who was understood to have been a disbursing agent, has since been caught in the Pacific Mail frauds. The past history of the legislation for this road has thus far received little attention by the new generation of Congressmen who are now called to consider the subject of granting a new subsidy, but it has been condemned for its want of merit as a public measure, and is practically as dead as any measure not actually voted down can be. The difficulty with the proposition is the undoubted probability that the Government will have to pay the interest. Mr. Scott says it will not; but people who have money to lend he has failed to convince that the road can, out of its earnings, meet its interest, and it is on that ground alone that he presents his claim before Congress. He expects it will be easier to reason with Congressmen than money-lenders. Whether or not, as it is charged, there are construction bonds and confidential circulars about town to aid the project, there is certainly an immense amount of log-rolling, which, in case of success for the Texas and Pacific, would lead to a violation of the pledges of its agents, or the saddling a half dozen other schemes upon the Treasury.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The condition of the Treasury, far from being in the sinking condition represented, is more hopeful than a month ago. It has never been concealed since the beginning of this session that more revenue would be needed for the next year. The amount needed, it was feared at one time, might reach fifty millions of dollars. According to the latest indications of the revenues, the deficit will not be over twenty millions, which would almost be met by the proposed tax on tea and coffee. Of course the amount to be provided will be in excess of the minimum which seems to be needed. The increase of the Customs receipts, of which mention was made a few days ago, proved not to be so permanent as was hoped, though they have not fallen back to their lowest level.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for the redemption of $15,000,000 five-twenty bonds of 1862, to be paid on the 1st day of May at the United States Treasury, at which date interest will cease. Of the amount thus called in, $12,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $3,000,000 registered bonds. They are embraced within the numbers given below: Coupon bonds of $50, No. [illegible]962 to 8,300; coupon bonds of $100, No. 10,501 to 23,100; $500, No. 7,001 to 11,100; $1,000, No. 20,001 to 33,700. Registered bonds of $50, No. 1,821 to [illegible]000; $100, No. 14,151 to 15,550; $500, No. 8,071 to 8,6[illegible]0; $1,000, No. 33,351 to 35,700; $5,000, No. 10,261 to 11,600; $10,000, No. 13,201 to 15,500.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations has finally agreed to report the following appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill for public buildings at the places named: Charleston, $151,101; Chicago, $750,000; Cincinnati, $600,000; Covington, $25,000; Evansville, $50,000; Fall River, $50,000; Hartford, $100,000; Parkersburg, $18,000; Philadelphia, $730,000; Port Huron, $25,000; Raleigh, $50,000; Rock Island, $[illegible]0,000; San Francisco, $60,710; St. Louis, $70,000; Washington, [illegible]; State, War, and Navy Department building, $700,000; jail, District of Columbia, $185,549; in various parts of the United States, $250,000; furniture, $200,000; fuel, &c., $300,000; heating, $200,000; vaults, &c., $100,000; lithographing, &c., $5,732; custodians of buildings, &c., $100,000. Total, $5,416,092.

THE SUBSIDY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Ways and Means will resume the subsidy investigation on Wednesday. Irwin and Schumaker will be recalled. William Moran, of Philadelphia, who was the recipient of money for newspaper correspondence service, has been summoned, but sickness has delayed his appearance before the committee. Several witnesses are expected to testify that William S. King was not recently in Washington, as reported. They took every means possible to satisfy themselves that the rumor was unfounded. Sergeant at Arms Ordway also gives it a positive denial.

NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature reassembled at 8 o'clock this evening. In the Senate a bill was introduced providing that the appointment of State Librarian shall hereafter be vested in a commission consisting of the Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, and Secretary of State, and another providing for the appointment by the Governor of a commission consisting of ten gentlemen, who shall act without pay, as a State Board of Health. In the Lower House an effort was made to reconsider the motion by which the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company were authorized to raise $5,000,000 by a mortgage upon the road, but the effort failed. A bill providing for the erection of the new county, to be known as the County of Hadden, out of designated parts of Camden County, was put on its second reading and laid over for a week.

Mr. Morrow, of Essex, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to act in the Hudson and Essex Circuits. The bill provides that the Associate Justice shall be nominated to the Senate by the Governor; that he shall receive $5,000 a year, and $10 for every day of actual service in regular Circuit, and that at the time of his appointment he shall have been a counselor at law of ten years' practice. Mr. Morrow says that the bill is not intended to conflict with the bill recently introduced to divide the Circuits mentioned and create another.

FLORIDA.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR YESTERDAY.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 1.—One vote for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature to-day, after which that body adjourned until to-morrow. The vote stood as follows: Gen. Robert Bullock, 37; J. L. Requa, 22; Samuel Walker, 5; McLin, 8; remainder scattering.

MINNESOTA.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR YESTERDAY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 1.—A number of members were absent to-day when the vote for Senator in joint convention was taken. The vote stood as follows: Ramsey, 44; Lochren, 48; Davis, 23; Pillsbury, 10.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At a caucus meeting of the Republican members of the Senate, several weeks ago, a committee was appointed to report what action should be taken this session on the transportation question. Senator Windom, of Minnesota, who, for the past two years has been Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, was appointed chairman of this caucus committee, and to-day, in its behalf, reported to the caucus, which was specially convened to determine the party's action on the subject. He submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were, with almost entire unanimity, adopted and ordered to be made public. They will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, when, of course, they will be ratified:

Whereas, The power to regulate commerce among the several States, conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, includes the power to aid and facilitate commerce by the employment of such means as may be apprpriate and plainly adapted to that end, and Congress may, therefore, in its discretion, provide for the improvement or erection of such channels or highways of commerce as will, in its judgment, afford the cheapest and best facilities for the interchange of commodities between the different States of the Union, and whereas, It is believed that the thorough and systematic improvement of the Mississippi River, including an adequate channel at its mouth; the connection of the Mississippi River with the lakes by means of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, and the Hennepen Canal; the speedy completion of the improvements between Lakes Superior and Huron, and Lakes Huron and Erie, the thorough and systematic improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha, and of the Tennessee River, are works of great national importance, and of immediate and pressing necessity, which, when completed, will materially reduce the cost of transportation, and thereby diminish the burdens now borne by the industrial interests of the country: therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the usual and necessary appropriations made in the River and Harbor bill for work already under charge of the Government, including the Missouri River, the Committee on Commerce be instructed to insert in said bill such sums as in their judgment (having due regard for the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and of the commission appointed to report upon the mouth of the Mississippi River) can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year upon the improvements above indicated, looking to their speedy completion and the wants of our rapidly-increasing internal commerce.

BIDS FOR RAILROAD IRON.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—The authorities of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad to-day opened thirteen bids for 25,000 tons of iron rails, and seventy bids for 22,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails for that road. The prices named are unusually low, and are as follows: For iron rails, Marietta Coal and Iron Company, $48 to $56 per ton; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, $52 75 to $60; J. G. Kyle & Brother, Cincinnati Rolling Mill Company, $54 to $60; North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, $54 75; Milwaukee Iron Company, $55 75; Iron Company of Chattanooga, $56; Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Penn., $48 50; Springfield Iron Company, Springfield, Ill., $56 75 to $57 95; T. Bragdon & Co., New-Albany, Ind., $55; Wick, Ridgeway & Co., Youngstown, Ohio, $59; Columbus Rolling Mill Company, Columbus, Ohio, $61 to $62 60; Cleveland Iron Company, $57 to $60; Waterman & Beaver, Philadelphia, $58. Bids for the steel rails were as follows: T. W. Yardley, agent, Cincinnati, $80; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, $76 75; A. B. Meeker & Co., Chicago, $77; Cambria Iron Company, $72 to $74; Edgar Thomson Steel Company, Pittsburg, $82; W. Bailey, Long & Co., New-York, $81 80; Naylor & Co., New-York, $79. Engineers are examining the bids, and will report in a few days.

CHARLEY ROSS.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 1.—A boy exactly resembling the photograph of Charlie Ross, was visited in the Fair Haven Home for Friendless, to-day, where he has been since last Summer, but the books showed that he had been received there eight days before the Ross boy was stolen.

It is believed that Mosher and Charlie Ross were seen walking down State street, in this city, two weeks before the Bay Ridge tragedy. The boy's hair had been cut short.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FUTURE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Many reports are in circulation with regard to the future Liberal leadership. It is stated that Mr. Forster is personally not desirous of taking the post, and that two members of the late Government have informed Lord Granville that some Whigs and Ultranon-conformists will secede from the party if Forster is chosen. The old Whigs, a few moderate Liberals, and the bulk of the Non-conformists support the Marquis of Hartington; while a few Non-conformists, the great majority of the Liberals, and nearly all the Radicals are in favor of Forster. The numbers for and against the latter are almost equal. The choice of the Marquis of Hartington, however, would not cause a division of the party.

Conciliatory steps have been taken, which will probably lead to the withdrawal of one of the candidates before the party meeting is held to-morrow.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Great Britain has declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg International Code Conference, alleging that no practical result can be expected.

MR. FORSTER WITHDRAWN FROM CANDIDACY FOR THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 2—5 A. M.—Mr. Forster has withdrawn his name as candidate for the leadership of the Liberal Party.

Mr. John Bright has conented to preside at the caucus of the Liberal Party to-day.

FRANCE.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF M. DE VENTAVON'S CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—In the Assembly to-day the consideration of the Constitutional bill, proposed by M. De Ventavon, was continued.

M. Barthe, of the Left Centre, introduced an amendment, providing that the President shall not be entitled to assume chief command of the forces.

M. Chabaud-La-tour, Minister of the Interior, said he had authority to state that Marshal MacMahon would resign the Presidency if debarred from drawing his sword in defense of the country.

The amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

An amendment offered by M. Wallon, giving the President, in concurrence with the Senate, the power to dissolve the Assembly, was referred to the Committee on the Constitutional Bills. The committee subsequently reported against that portion of the amendment which requires the concurrence of the Senate, and in favor of granting the power of dissolution to MacMahon alone, the power, however, not to be continued to other Presidents. This decision is contrary to the vote of last Saturday, whereby the Assembly indicated that it was in favor of the creation of a constitution as opposed to personal law.

The report of the committee will be taken up to-morrow, when an important debate is expected.

GERMANY.

AN EXTRADITION TREATY TO BE CONCLUDED WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Federal Council has empowered Prince Bismarck to conclude an extradition treaty with the United States.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI CONGRATULATED ON HIS RETURN HOME.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, has sent his congratulations to Gen. Garibaldi on his return to Rome.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Special dispatches from Vienna to the *Times* says the Pope has thanked the Emperor Francis Joseph for his considerate application of Austrian Ecclesiastical laws.

GARIBALDI'S OBJECT IN RETURNING TO ROME.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily Telegraph* states that Gen. Garibaldi has informed King Victor Emmanuel that he has not come to Rome with political intentions, but to forward the material welfare of his constituents.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL SERRANO—COUNCIL OF THE CARLIST LEADERS.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—Marshal Serrano has returned to this city.

A great council of Carlist leaders was held at Puente-la-Regna on Sunday. Don Carlos presided in person.

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO SECURE AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The *Times'* Madrid correspondent telegraphs that he is persuaded by private information that a great effort is making to secure an armistice with the Carlists, as preliminary to a definite peace.

The Alfonsist Generals insist on relief for Pampeluna as the first preliminary, then the maintenance of the *status quo* until the submission of the Carlists, with or without the acquiescence of Don Carlos. In the lattter case Don Carlos will probably be treated with, later, on the footing of an Infante of Spain.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, Feb. 1.—The Army of the North continues its advance. It has taken Monreal and Lerga. The relief of Pampeluna is considered certain. The Carlists are abandoning the route without resistance.

TWO GERMAN SAILORS STABBED IN SANTANDER.

HENDAYE, Feb. 1.—Two German sailors have been stabbed in the streets of Santander.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS CLAIMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 1.—To-day the United States Marshal of this district announced that he has received information of an official character from Washington that none of the claims of the United States Supervisors at the recent election will be paid in full. The Government will only allow six days' bills to be paid. A great portion of the claims have been sold by Supervisors at a discount, and if the ruling is carried out the purchasers will sustain a loss instead of their expected profit.

SENTENCE OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR—A THOROUGH-PACED RASCAL.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—Hezekiah Broughton, a confidence operator, was sentenced in the Superior Court to-day to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison for the larceny of a team from J. P. Streeter, of Sturbridge. Broughton has served three years in the Iowa State Prison for stealing $10,000 from the American Express Company. He has had four wives, the last one being a daughter of J. P. Streeter, whom he married last Fall. His first wife is still alive in Wisconsin, and he is under indictment for bigamy here.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE COURT ADMITS THE TESTIMONY OF MR. TILTON, WITH CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

HE BEGINS HIS NARRATIVE—HIS FINANCIAL CONDITION IN 1870—ACCOUNTS OF SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN INTERVIEWS—MR. BEECHER'S SORROW AND ANGUISH—HE GIVES TILTON A FRATERNAL KISS.

The great feature of yesterday's proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher suit was the admission of the plaintiff as a witness in his own behalf. The knowledge that this question would be decided by Judge Neilson caused the court-room to be completely filled, and even the limited space alloted to the Bar and the press was greatly encroached on. Many prominent lawyers, among whom were ex-District Attorney Rodman and Winchester Britton, were present. Tilton came into court with Gen. Pryor and assumed his seat at the counsel's table as usual. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered soon after, and were shown to the seats set apart for them. Mrs. Tilton came in with her friends, Mrs. Field, the Quaker lady, and Mrs. Shearman. Mrs. Col. Beecher, wife of the son of the defendant, was also present.

Promptly on the opening of court, Judge Neilson announced his decision. He declared Tilton admissible as a witness and entitled to testify in his own behalf, but that he could not testify as to confidential communications. This restriction had reference to the present state of the law on evidence and the respect due to the sanctity of the marital relation. Tilton was then sworn and took the stand, Mr. Evarts objecting. He gave his answers to the questions of counsel calmly and deliberately, and did not seem at all disturbed by the peculiar position in which he was placed. Mr. Fullerton, who conducted the examination, did so with great taste and skill, carefully avoiding any attempt at sensation, and leaving the recital of facts, as far as he could, to the witness. Tilton on his part was thoroughly prepared for such a procedure. As his evidence progressed, it assumed the form of a narrative, occasionally interrupted by Mr. Evarts, who asked if the witness had communicated the facts testified to Mr. Beecher, a condition necessary to their admission. The evidence began by a recital of Mr. Tilton's age, the date of his marriage, and the number and names of his children. Following this came a statement of his worldly wealth in 1870. He testified that he was then worth about thirty thousand dollars, over and above his debts. Then the counsel directed Mr. Tilton's attention to the celebrated interview had with Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house on Dec. 31, 1870. This was objected to by Mr. Evarts as being consequent on information confidentially communicated to the witness by his wife. It was finally decided by Judge Neilson that the conversation which took place at that interview was admissible. The story of that interview, the alleged confession of Mr. Beecher, and the manner in which the statement of Mrs. Tilton was destroyed were then repeated with almost painful particularity. During its recital Mr. Beecher did not seem in the least disturbed and kept his eyes steadily fixed on Tilton, occasionally smiling at some statement of the witness. Mrs. Beecher was even more conspicuous by her coolness. She smiled at portions of Tilton's evidence, particularly where he stated that Beecher had said he had an unsatisfactory wife and was leading an unhappy married life. Mrs. Tilton seemed somewhat affected by her husband's testimony, and during the portion of it referring to her children almost cried. When Tilton proceeded to describe her confession she colored, and kept her eyes fixed on her husband with a hard and unbending look upon her face. The other ladies in the court appeared to wish they were not present, and covered their faces with their fans while some of the evidence was given. The witness then gave in great length and minute detail the expressions of sorrow and anguish used by Mr. Beecher in interviews with Tilton and Moulton. These peculiar phrases were given by Mr. Tilton with considerable emphasis and power. His voice and style were very effective.

The last point made by the plaintiff was in his description of a visit made to Moulton's house during the illness of Moulton. He said that Moulton was lying at the point of death when he went there, and Beecher, coming down stairs, said "Frank has saved me, and I would willingly die to save him," and then, continued the witness, "Beecher put his hands on my face, kissed me, and hastily departed."

Portions of Tilton's testimony formed the subject of continuous argument between the senior counsel in the case, and Mr. Evarts, for the defendant, entered various objections to their reception. Tilton's examination will be resumed this morning at 11 o'clock, and will probably be concluded to-day. It is understood that ex-Judge Porter will conduct the cross-examination.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were in their seats punctually at 11 o'clock, and Judge Neilson, having taken his seat, said:

In determining the question raised by this objection, the court holds first that the plaintiff is competent to be sworn and to testify in his own behalf. Secondly, that touching the principal question in issue, he is not competent to testify to any confidential communications. It is considered that this qualified direction respects the present state of our law of evidence as the same has received legislative and judicial expression, and also respects what may remain of the rule which imposed silence or restraint by reason of the marital relation, and on grounds of public interest or policy.

A brief consultation having taken place between counsel, Mr. Evarts said:

Your Honor will note our exception to Mr. Tilton being sworn in the case.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

MR. TILTON WAS THEN SWORN.

Mr. Beach—In regard to your second ruling, on the part of the plaintiff, Sir, perhaps we ought to say that we understood the second proposition of the court to rule the general principle, which we have not disputed, that husband or wife as a witness is incompetent to speak of what are technically confidential communications between them. We take no exception, Sir, to that ruling, but we suppose it is understood that under that decision what shall constitute such a communication as arising from the confidence and faith of the conjugal relation is an open question, to be decided in the particular circumstances attendant on such a communication when it shall be presented to your Honor. If the decision is intended to be enlarged beyond that scope and meaning, why I certainly take an exception to it; but I don't so understand it.

The Court—The exception had better be entered, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We understand your Honor's ruling on this head as covering what we regard as the rule of law under that consideration, even where the law permits a married person to be sworn, and that it covers everything, either in the way of oral communication or of personal observation, between husband and wife that arises during the confidence of their marriage. On another point discussed by counsel, that is, whether a husband or wife can be heard to speak against the other upon a charge of adultery, your Honor has not determinedly ruled, and probably some question may come up that counsel will present to your attention for ruling as the inquiry proceeds.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will remember that upon the part of the plaintiff no discussion whatever as to confidential relations took place, and what constitutes such a communication between husband and wife as to fall under that rule of exclusion was not at all discussed. We did not suppose it was raised by that objection, which was one as to the competency of the witness, not as to his capacity to speak as to particular subjects which may have transpired during the existence of the marriage relation, and we suppose that the admissibility of that class of evidence would be presented in objection which may arise on cross-examination of Mr. Tilton, and you would listen to such authorities and discussion as would be appropriate, and then rule as you understand the principle of evidence to be.

Judge Neilson—Still, I think the line of demacration will be very simple if counsel mean to observe it. It may be that I shall have occasion to refer to it further.

Mr. Beach—We have some authorities upon that question, which we may have occasion to submit.

TILTON TESTIFIES.

The examination of Mr. Tilton was then begun.

Mr. Fullerton—You are the plaintiff in this action? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your age? A.—About thirty-nine.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—How long have you resided in the City of Brooklyn? A.—I think about—between twenty and twenty-five years. I cannot fix the time.

Q.—Where were you educated? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—When were you married? A.—On the 2d of October, 1855.

Q.—By Mr. Beecher, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Excuse me one moment, your Honor.

[Mr. Fullerton here received a telegram and read it.]

Q.—What is the age of your wife? A.—She is forty-one.

Q.—Older than yourself, then? A.—She is; between one and two years. I don't know exactly the months.

Q.—How many children have you, living? A.—Four.

Q.—Please state their names and ages? A.—The oldest is my daughter Florence, who is now about eighteen years old; the next, our daughter Alice, is now about sixteen; the next, our son Carroll, who is about twelve, and the youngest, our son Ralph, who is about six.

Q.—Have you lost any children? A.—Two.

Q.—What were their respective ages? A.—They both died in infancy.

Q.—State when they died? A.—That is more than I can state—the date of either of them.

Q.—What has been your occupation since your majority? A.—The literary profession.

Q.—Connected with what? A.—My earliest literary employment was in connection with the New-York *Churchman*, then in connection with the New-York *Observer*, then in connection with the New-York *Independent*, then in connection with the Brooklyn *Union*, and finally in connection with the *Golden Age*.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE INDEPENDENT.

Q.—When did you become connected with the *Independent*? A.—I think it was in the Spring of 1856.

Q.—Who was the editor or editors of that paper at that time? A.—The editors were three, Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and Rev. Dr. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn.

Q.—When did they cease to edit that paper, and who succeeded them? A.—I don't remember the year at which they terminated their engagements. They were succeeded by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—At what particular time did your connection with that paper commence? A.—Mine commenced, as I have already answered, I think, in the Spring of 1856. I was on the *Independent* under its original three editors in a subordinate capacity. I remained on the *Independent* in a somewhat advanced position under Mr. Beecher, and I afterward, on the occasion of Mr. Beecher's retirement from the editorial chair, became his successor as editor of the *Independent*.

Q.—What time did Mr. Beecher become editor of that paper, as near as you recollect? A.—I do not remember the year.

Q.—As near as you can get at it? A.—Well, I should think somewhere about 1860 or 1861; perhaps a little later.

Q.—How long did he remain editor? A.—He terminated his editorship after his return from England; I believe that was in 1863 or 1864.

Q.—And what was the character of the relations existing between you and him during his editorship of that paper? A.—Do you mean our official relations or our social?

Q.—Both? A.—My official relation with Mr. Beecher in his editorship of the *Independent* was that of his associate. I was not technically called the managing editor, but I presume that designation is as accurate a one as I could give. I held under Mr. Beecher what has since been generally regarded as the office of managing editor, though I believe at that time that term was not in use.

Q.—Socially what were your relations? A.—Mr. Beecher and I were very intimate.

Q.—Up to what time did that intimacy continue? A.—Until the Spring of 1870.

HIS CONNECTION WITH PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—During the period that you have spoken of, did you become connected with Plymouth Church in any way? A.—I have been connected with Plymouth Church in one way or another ever since my boyhood.

Q.—State if you please in what way. A.—I first became connected with the Sunday-school; I was a scholar in the school; I was a teacher in the school; I was librarian of the school; I was the Assistant Superintendent of the school; finally I became Acting Superintendent of the school. Then, in 1853, I became a member of the church; and though the office which I held in relation to the Sunday-school were, some of them, before 1853, many of them continued after that date.

Q.—Who officiated at the ceremony of your introduction to the church? A.—The Pastor and all the congregation.

Q.—The Pastor was Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your wife connected with the church? A.—My wife became a member of Plymouth Church, I think, two years before I did; I think her membership dates from 1851.

Q.—Did she remain connected with the church, as a member, up to 1871? A.—I think her name is still on the roll as a member; I will not be positive, however, as to that last statement.

Q.—During Mr. Beecher's absence in Europe, of which you have spoken, state whether there was a correspondence kept up between you? A.—Yes, Sir. I don't remember how often I wrote to Mr. Beecher; I wrote to him on several occasions, giving him the progress of public affairs at home, and I received certain letters from him; after that period one, which was a long and striking letter, was afterward published by Mrs. Stowe in her biography.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MOULTON.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, how long have you been acquainted with Francis D. Moulton? A.—Ever since my school days.

Q.—State, as near as you can, when that acquaintanceship commenced. A.—I think as far back as 1848-9, or '50, somewhere there.

Q.—And has it continued up to the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has Mr. Moulton resided in Brooklyn? A.—I think ten or a dozen years.

Q.—Where you in school together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—The institution which was then called "The Free Academy," and which is now known as the College of the City of New-York.

Q.—Have you been intimate friends during all that time? A.—We were very intimate during our college days; when those days were over Mr. Moulton continued to reside in New-York and I came to Brooklyn; I did not then see him very often; at length he came to reside in my neighborhood, and then our early intimacy was renewed and has continued until this hour.

THE EXTENT OF HIS PROPERTY IN 1870 AND 1871.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, I want to ask you in relation to your property in the month of December, 1870; what property were you the owner of at that time? A.—At what date, Sir?

Q.—December, 1870? A.—Well, Sir, I shall have—

Q.—At the commencement of 1871—I don't want an exact account, but give me an approximate idea of what it consisted of. A.—I owned the house in which I lived, No. 174 Livingston street, which, with its library, furniture, and pictures, I suppose was valued at about $25,000; I owned a piece of property in Llewellyn Park, N. J., valued at about $10,000; I owned a share in the New-York *Tribune*, valued, I think, at that time, at a little more than $10,000; I owned a small farm out West—

Q.—What State, please? A.—Iowa; valued at about $1,500; I owned a piece of land near Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, valued at about $1,000; I had also some money at interest at that time—four or five thousand dollars; those are all the items that occur to me at this moment.

Q.—If there were any liens upon this property you will please to state them. A.—There were none, except in two instances. There was a mortgage on my house; I think the amount was $7,500. There was a mortgage on another piece of property—or, rather, not a mortgage, but I had assigned it, by power of attorney, to my father—which was valued at about $10,000. With that exception, everything else was free and clear. I suppose I had at that time—do you wish me to give the sum total?

Q.—The sum total, if you please. A.—I suppose that on the occasion of my retirement from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*, which is the date of which you inquire, my property, free and clear of all incumbrance, would have amounted to $30,000, perhaps $35,000.

Q.—Now, after the 1st of January, 1871, were you in the receipt of any income, and if so, of what income? A.—Yes, Sir; I can't say that I was in the receipt of a steady income, but I was in the receipt—Yes, I was, too, in the receipt of a steady income. In the first place, I had money at interest—about four or five thousand dollars—which yielded me some income.

Q.—Where was that, Mr. Tilton? A.—That was deposited with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson. I received also—[a pause.]

Mr. Fullerton—Go on.

Witness—If I understand your question, it was what sums of money I had received.

Q.—What sources of income had you after the 1st of January, 1871? A.—About $4,000, deposited with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson; about $6,000, I should say, in round numbers—I am not able to be more accurate—in one or two of the banks of this city; $7,000 which I received under my contract with Mr. Bowen; $5,000 in round numbers as the result of my lecturing season in the Winter of 1871-2; between $1,000 and $2,000 on my books with my publishers; $6,000 subscribed, as Mr. Woodruff has explained, as a capital for the *Golden Age*; in addition to that, about $6,000 in all from Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you have any other income beyond what you have stated? A.—No, Sir; I beg your pardon, Sir, did I mention my lectures?

Mr. Fullerton—You did mention your lectures.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there any income from the *Golden Age*? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a large income from the *Golden Age*, but there was also a large outgo.

Q.—Was there a net income? A.—During that period? Yes, Sir.

Q.—During that period? A.—Yes, about $40,000.

Q.—A net income over and above the expenses? A.—Oh no, Sir; I think not; it was very slight.

Q.—What debts did you owe at that time, if any? A.—At what time, Sir?

Q.—After January, 1871, over and above the lien on your property of which you have spoken. A.—I had no debts, Sir, other than the current household expenses; I don't think in the aggregate they amounted to over $1 000.

Q.—As to the *Golden Age*, was that largely indebted or otherwise? A.—The *Golden Age* at the time of its commencement, as Mr. Woodruff explained, owed $6,000 to the gentlemen who contributed to it. They afterward returned me their notes, making that money a free gift. That canceled that debt. The only debts of the *Golden Age* were debts for current expenses, and I don't think that at any time they ever ran above $500 or $700 or $1,000.

Q.—Not beyond that at any time? A.—I don't recollect any instance at present at which the debts of the *Golden Age* were over $1,000.

Q.—You have spoken of $6,000 or thereabouts received from Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE DID NOT THINK THE MONEY CAME FROM BEECHER.

Q.—Did you know the source from which that money came? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you know that any part of it came directly or indirectly from Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir, not a cent.

Q.—When did you first know the fact? A.—When Mr. Moulton wrote the fact in his second statement, I think.

Q.—1874? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not know until then where the money came from? A.—Never until then.

THE INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER IN DECEMBER, 1870.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I want to call your attention to the month of December, 1870—the 30th day of the month—and ask you whether on that day you had an interview with Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I had an interview with Mr. Beecher on the evening of that day.

Q.—On the evening of the 30th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did the interview take place? A.—It took place in the second story front room of Mr. Moulton's house, at his then residence, No. 143 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

Q.—What length of time did the interview occupy? A.—About three-quarters of an hour, possibly an hour.

Q.—Who were present at that interview? A.—Mr. Beecher and I.

Q.—No one else? A.—Mr. Moulton, at the first moment, but he instantly retired.

Q.—Can you now tell what occurred at that interview?

MR. EVARTS INTERPOSES WITH A SUGGESTION.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think it is proper that we should suggest to your Honor, and if you agree with us you may instruct the witness, that he is not at liberty to repeat any testimony here—anything that he said that was derived by the confidential communications from his wife.

Mr. Fullerton—We suppose that your Honor will give the witness no such instructions as that, because it would not be in harmony with the decision which your Honor has just announced touching this very subject. I suppose I am not likely to prove by this witness all that occurred between himself and Mr. Beecher on the date embodied in the question—what he said to Mr. Beecher and what Mr. Beecher said in reply to him. It makes no difference where the witness learned the facts that he communicated to Mr. Beecher, even if he learned them from his wife and communicated them to Mr. Beecher—we have a right to that evidence in this case. I suppose the objection was premature, or the request was premature, because it would be better to wait until a particular question arises.

Mr. Evarts—The difficulty, your Honor, is this: the question was proper enough, but it is too general, and there are general questions which will draw out the entire issue. Under the ordinary rules of evidence it would be admissible because it occurred with Mr. Beecher, but I must except, your Honor, to the particular evidence at this stage of the proceedings. Now, the authorities thus seem to be very clear in the case. In Dawson versus Hall, Second Michigan Supreme Court Reports, it was held that it was a well-settled rule that the declarations of the husband and wife are subject to the same rules of exclusion which should govern their testimony as witnesses. In Greenleaf's Evidence, page 394, section 24, the same fact is stated, and the case of Gardner vs. Clute, 8 Jones, North Carolina Supreme Court, held that a wife is not a competent witness for or against her husband. It follows that her declarations cannot be evidence for or against him. "Otherwise," in the language of the report, "more weight is to be given to what she would say when not under oath than when she was under oath, which was absurd. It is held that this applies to written as well as to verbal declarations, and the fact that a wife cannot be examined as a witness, by reason of the husband being a party, is not a reason for admitting evidence of her declaration." Now, your Honor will perceive that it is quite impossible to adhere to the proposition that a husband or a wife cannot give evidence against the other, upon grounds of public policy, and in protection of the marriage relation, when the point of evidence sought to be adduced arises in the confidence of marriage. If that rule is be transcended and trampled upon by the mere introduction of a communication of that confidential communication made by the husband or wife to a third person, and then, in the shape of an introduction of the evidence between the husband or wife and a third person, the confidence of the marriage relation is violated. When I say "third person," I mean a person not one of the married pair. I do not mean a third person in respect to the controversy, but a third person to the marriage. Now, when husband and wife violate the confidence of communications made to them in that relation by communicating to another person, that communication may be provable, but it cannot be provable by the husband or the wife; that must make a part of that proof the divulging of the confidential communication.

THE COURT PERMITS THE CONVERSATION TO BE GIVEN.

Judge Neilson—I should not, within the ruling I intend to make, receive any evidence of any statement or communication by the plaintiff's wife. This question, however, is very different. The question is whether a conversation, assuming that there may have been some communication, whether in a conversation between the parties, a conversation may not have been had which may be given in evidence, although it may in a sense involve what may have been imparted in the form of a confidential communication. That rule will be transgressed if after the conversation given between parties the party was allowed to state that his wife had given him a communication. I would not permit it, of course.

Mr. Beach—I hope your Honor will not rule that without having authorities. Your Honor is anticipating a question, Sir, which we have avoided hitherto.

Judge Neilson—You may not quite understand me. I am strongly impressed with the belief that any conversation between the parties to this action may be given, but that if that conversation reveals in any degree any communication received from the wife, although as part of the conversation with the defendant, he is at liberty to give it, he would not be at liberty to go yet further back and state that the wife did actually give him that communication as narrated in that conversation.

Mr. Beach—That leaves the main question, Sir, still open for discussion, and I will not trouble your Honor with remarks upon it till it becomes necessary to do so. But I hope you will hold your mind open to the consideration of the question, What constitutes a confidential communication between husband and wife, of which neither can speak; and what circumstances modify that communication so that either may disclose, and what is the state of our statutory law at this date upon that subject?

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note my exception to any evidence—the question is proper enough in form; my objection, however, is in advance—to any testimony put in evidence on the part of this witness, in advance of this general question, that will contain a statement of any confidential communication from his wife, although it may have been communicated to Mr. Beecher. That will raise the point of law.

Judge Neilson—Yes; you have an exception.

Mr. Evarts—I take an exception to your Honor's ruling on that point.

Judge Neilson—Note an exception.

Mr. Fullerton—I think the question will not arise in the examination of this witness at all.

THE EXAMINATION RESUMED—WHAT OCCURRED AT THE INTERVIEW.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Tilton, go on and state what occurred at the interview between yourself and Henry Ward Beecher on the evening of the 30th of December, 1870, at Mr. Moulton's house. A.—Mr. Moulton brought Mr. Beecher to the door, opened the door, bowed to me, and said, "I have brought Mr. Beecher at your request." Mr. Moulton then retired, closing the door behind him. I did not salute Mr. Beecher, nor he me; he crossed the room, and took an easy chair by the window; I crossed the room in the other direction, went to the door, locked it, took out the key, and put it in my pocket; I then recrossed the room, and sat in a chair opposite Mr. Beecher; the conversation that took place I cannot undertake to repeat accurately; that is to say I will not attempt to give the words that were said to a certain point; because what was said was mostly said by me, and I have no special gift in recalling words; I had better recall what he said, than what I said; I began somewhat in this way, as I remember the words; I think I am entirely accurate as to the first words that I spoke; they were these. I said: "I presume, Sir, that you received from me a few days ago, through Mr. Bowen, a letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit, and from the City of Brooklyn?" He said, "I did." I then said to him, "I have called you here to-night in order to say to you that you may consider that letter unwritten, unsaid, blotted out—no longer in existence." He then said to me, bowing his head, "I thank you." I replied to that, "Your thanks should not go to me, but to Elizabeth; it is in her behalf that I should hold this interview, and whatever I shall say here or do in consequence of this writing is not for your sake nor for my sake, but for her sake." I then asked him whether Mr. Moulton had shown to him a statement which was written—

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, I interpose an objection. On the witness' own statement this was an interview held under the confidence of the wife and in her behalf, and he cannot divulge it.

The Court—Take an exception.

The Witness—He said to me that Mr. Moulton had shown him a letter. I then said to him; "Do you not then understand the object of this interview?" "I do," said he, "in general terms." I then replied, "You shall understand it more specifically; I will read to you a statement which Elizabeth has made. Mr. Moulton has the original. I have the copy." I then put my hand into my pocket, took out some papers, and while searching for a copy which I had made of this paper, he said to me, "Before reading that, Theodore, I wish you would tell me what Mr. Bowen has been saying against me." I replied to him that I had not summoned him to the interview for the purpose of discussing with him Mr. Bowen's affairs, but that he should go to Mr. Bowen himself; nevertheless, as he had asked me the question, I would say that Mr. Bowen in an interview with me on the preceding Monday had made a statement "that you have been guilty of adulteries with numerous persons of your congregation ever since your Indianapolis pastorate all down through twenty-five years; that you are not a safe man to dwell in a Christian community; that he knows of numerous cases where you have shipwrecked the happiness of Christian homes; that he is determined that you shall no longer edit the *Christian Union*; that you shall no longer speak in Plymouth Church; and he says distinctly that you are a wolf in the fold, and that you should be extirpated." Mr. Beecher said that it was a matter of amazement to him that Mr. Bowen should have so spoken, "for," he said, "when Mr. Bowen delivered to me your letter demanding my retirement from the pulpit he appeared to be friendly, and he offered me his friendly services in that matter." I then said to him that I had joined with Mr. Bowen at the beginning of the week in making that demand upon him to retire; that I had written that paper at Mr. Bowen's suggestion; that Mr. Bowen had suggested that such a letter should be written, and had said that the reason why he could not write it himself was that in the preceding February—that is, February, 1870—he, Mr. Bowen, had had a reconciliation with Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Beecher had begged his pardon, and had bent himself on the floor and wept, and Mr. Bowen had freely granted him forgiveness for the crimes he had committed; Mr. Bowen said that in view of having granted that forgiveness he could not initiate proceedings against Mr. Beecher, but that if I would initiate them by sending such a challenge, he [Mr. Bowen] would sustain that demand, and, in the interest of morality and religion, expel Mr. Beecher from his pulpit and from the city; he furthermore had said that he [Mr. Bowen] had it in his power at any time to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn within twelve hours. Mr. Beecher again spoke of his astonishment that Mr. Bowen should have said such things to him, or to me rather, on Monday, and then have expressed himself in a friendly way, as Mr. Beecher described it, on the occasion when he delivered the letter to him. I then told Mr. Beecher that after I had had this interview with Bowen I had narrated the substance of it to my wife; that my wife was ill, and that this intelligence filled her with profound distress, and that she had instantly said to me that it was a violation of my pledge and promise to her, made the preceding Summer, that I would never do Rev. Henry Ward Beecher any harm, or ever assist in any exposure of his secret to the public. She said to me that if Mr. Bowen makes a war upon Mr. Beecher, and that "if you," that is myself, "join in it, and if Mr. Beecher retires from his pulpit, as he must under such an attack, everybody would, sooner or later, know the reason why, and that such an issue to him would be to me shame, and to the children shame, and I cannot endure it."

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, this indicates the nature of the communications to which my objection applies. My objection, of course, must be understood, I suppose, as pointing distinctly at every branch of such evidence.

HE READ TO BEECHER MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

The witness (continuing)—Mr. Beecher then asked me what I meant by speaking in that way of Elizabeth and her shame, so I then read to him a copy of Mrs. Tilton's confession—a copy which I had made in the early part of May, the original of which was in Mr. Moulton's possession.

Q.—What did you read to him?

Mr. Evarts—The paper he had there; the copy.

Q.—Where is that copy? A.—That copy has been destroyed.

Q.—When was it destroyed? A.—It was destroyed by Mrs. Tilton's own hand.

Q.—The copy you took, I mean. A.—The copy was destroyed on that evening during the interview.

Q.—During that interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In Mr. Beecher's presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now about the original? The original was destroyed two years later by Mrs. Tilton in my presence.

Q.—Is that the one that Mr. Moulton speaks of in his testimony? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As destroyed immediately after the tripartite agreement? A.—Yes, Sir; after the tripartite agreement was signed at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—That is the one Mr. Moulton spoke of as having been destroyed that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was that paper that you thus read to Mr. Beecher?

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS TO THE CONTENTS OF THE PAPER BEING GIVEN.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I object to his giving the contents of that paper, on the ground that it appears from the testimony of the witness that it has been willfully destroyed.

Mr. Fullerton—If the gentleman means by wilfully that it was destroyed purposely, I agree with him.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, for the purpose of blotting it out of existence.

Mr. Fullerton—His Honor's decision does not prevent us giving the contents of it.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if we are to be judged by papers, let us be judged by papers in existence, not papers that have been willfully destroyed. When parties admit a spoliation of evidence they must take the consequence of having destroyed it, and not reproduce, not the paper, but the remembrance of it of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman seems to be very anxious to be judged by the paper, but will not allow evidence about it.

Judge Neilson—It has long been a settled rule that where a party would have a right to prove a paper that is destroyed, and so give evidence of the contents, he cannot be allowed to do so if he has himself destroyed the paper; there is a line of cases to that effect. The question is whether this is such a destruction of the paper by the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—This paper was not destroyed at a time when any litigation was contemplated. It was not destroyed for the purpose of depriving anybody of any benefit that might arise out of the particular forms, or what was written in it; there was no such object as that. As your Honor will see presently, it was destroyed because it was not thought advisable to keep such a paper in existence. Your Honor understands perfectly well the circumstances under which the original was destroyed. That is all in evidence. Mr. Moulton says that he kept it until after the Spring of 1872, when the tripartite agreement was acted upon, and then it was delivered up to Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton says that his wife, in his presence, destroyed it, and your Honor will perceive what was the reason at that time for the destruction of this paper, which was very proper to enact and carry into effect. The only reason why a party cannot give parole evidence of a paper that has been destroyed is that it has been destroyed in fraud for the purpose of obliterating the contents of the paper, so that an advantage might be obtained in giving parole evidence of it. No such object existed in the minds of any party at that time; that is very apparent. The rule does not apply, as my associate suggests, to a copy of a paper; it applies only to the original.

Judge Neilson—My doubt is as to your right to give the contents of a paper written by Mrs. Tilton, even if the paper were here.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, this paper was read to Mr. Beecher. It was a communication to Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton; it was not a communication to anybody else, and your Honor will perceive in a moment that it was destined by Mr. Tilton for Mr. Beecher. The original was intended for him: it was in the hands of Mr. Moulton was intended for him; it was not given by Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher, and for that reason the copy was resorted to. Now, what we propose to put in evidence here is a communication made by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—Under my ruling you have a right to that. The question is whether you have a right to re-state a paper by Mrs. Tilton. That is my point.

Mr. Evarts—And then destroyed.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor has ruled your first proposition, in regard to the right to re-state a paper written by Mrs. Tilton, in your former ruling. The only question is now—

The Court—I have not decided any such question.

ARGUMENT BY MR. BEACH IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING THE CONTENTS OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Beach—I understood you to decide, Sir, that whatever was communicated to Mr. Beecher, although it may have been a statement of Mrs. Tilton, was admissible as between Mr. Beecher and the witness. Now, this witness, Sir, states the contents of a paper, not written by Mrs. Tilton, but written by himself—an instrument which he had in the presence of Mr. Beecher, being a copy of a statement, originally drawn by Mrs. Tilton, that not being present, and now the object of this evidence is, Sir, not to prove any communication as between Mrs. Tilton and her husband. The purpose of it is to prove a communication made to Mr. Beecher, and to hear his answer to the communication; a communication which, in itself, if you please, reflected upon the conduct and the character of Mr. Beecher, made under deliberate circumstances, at an interview called for the purpose of presenting to him the charge. The object and effect of this evidence is to show either that Mr. Beecher denied, or qualified, or admitted it. Now, no matter what the communication was; no matter from what source it originated; no matter in what form it was communicated, it is still a statement made that this defendant, upon an occasion when he was called upon to defend himself from its force, and the character of the defense presents the point and the pith of this evidence. Now, that paper, in itself, did not prove the truth of what it contained. Any declaration which Mr. Tilton made to Mr. Beecher on that occasion was not conclusive evidence of the proof of what he charged. Its character as to truth or falsity depended entirely upon the conduct and declarations of Mr. Beecher made in answer to it. Suppose Mr. Tilton had drawn, from his pocket, a paper and said to Mr. Beecher, reading it, "I accuse you of having illicit intercourse with my wife, on a certain day." That did not prove that charge, Sir. In itself it was no evidence whatever to support the accusation. The force and effect of it depended upon the conduct and declarations of Mr. Beecher in answer to the accusation. Now it does not involve at all the confidential communications as between husband and wife, and the only point of this objection, as I understand it, is that this paper was voluntarily destroyed by Mr. Tilton upon that very occasion, and therefore he cannot reproduce it from recollection. Now, I suppose that we know very well what the rule is in regard to secondary proof of the statement lost or destroyed. I agree that if this paper was destroyed with a fraudulent purpose—for the purpose of suppressing proof—for the purpose of advancing the interests of the party who thus held it in his possession, why, he cannot give parole evidence of its contents; but if it was destroyed, as we propose to show, by the joint agreement and understanding and utmost acquiescence of both these parties at the time—they being the contesting parties and the only parties to be affected by what transpired—there was a mutual arrangement that this paper was no longer necessary or proper to be preserved, and it should be destroyed. Will it be said that where two parties thus agree to the destruction of a paper that the mouths of both are forever closed in regard to the proof of its contents? If it was a business matter, and the destruction of it not possessing that fraudulent characteristic which closes the mouth of both as to its contents? Allow me to read to you, Sir: "It is by no means a matter of course to allow a party to give secondary evidence where he gives direct proof of the fact of the destruction. If the destruction was accidental, and occurred without his agency or assent, or even if it was voluntary, and his own act, and done under a mistake so as to refute the idea of contemplated fraud, inferior evidence will usually be allowed." Now, we propose to show to your Honor the circumstances under which this paper was destroyed, repudiating utterly the idea that there was any fraudulent purpose in the act, or could be any fraudulent effect resulting from it. "Thus, a party destroying a paper under an erroneous impression that the paper was of no further use, he may afterward prove its contents by secondary evidence." These parties, I may say, had not only a conversation, but a partial reconciliation upon this occasion. They came to an understanding in regard to the contents of that instrument, and the use of the contents was agreed not to be used, as I understood was the fact. And here then, was a destruction of the paper, not only upon the part of Mr. Tilton, with the idea that it could be of no further use, and with the entire concurrence of Mr. Beecher, the defendant, in that conclusion. A destruction by mutual assent under the idea that the subject contained in that paper was forever closed between them, however subsequent circumstances may have revived that subject, and induced them to this controversy, nevertheless, the fact of that destruction under the impression which then was entertained by both of them, does not close the mouth of either of them as to the contents of the paper. "Or should he destroy a note on its being paid in bank bills, he supposing at the time that they were genuine, when in truth they were counterfeit, the same result will follow." Suppose it shall turn out that upon these considerations, presented to Mr. Tilton at the time, he was drawn to the conclusion that this paper would be of no further use, and subsequent acts on the part of Mr. Beecher revived the necessity of its use, can it be said, any more than of the note paid in counterfeit bills, the note being destroyed under the impression that, by the act of payment, it cannot be of any further use, it being proved that the destruction of this paper was under like circumstances, involving the same principle? Now, the rule is: "A party who, under the pretense of having mistaken the evidence, voluntarily destroys primary evidence to prevent its being used against him, or to create an excuse for its non-production, to injure the other party, or other fraudulent purpose, thereby excludes himself from the proof of superior evidence." And it is only when these circumstances surround this destruction that the party is even concluded from secondary evidence.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS AGAINST THE PROPOSED EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—Now, with regard to the paper formed, it is said, as the basis of the errand and the basis of the communication between these two parties, it was destroyed voluntarily by this witness—the original was destroyed afterward by himself and his wife. Whenever anybody undertakes to prove that Mr. Beecher destroyed either or desired the destruction of either, it will be time enough to talk about any other basis of my objection than that upon which I now move. Now, what does the law think of the kind of evidence of oral substitutes for such papers or oral communications, remembered years after by the witness, who says he can't remember the words? Let me read to your Honor from Judge Redfield in his edition of Greenleaf on Evidence, 229 section 200: "In a somewhat extended experience of jury trials, we have been compelled to the conclusion that the most unreliable of all evidence is that of the oral admissions of the party, and especially where they purport to have been made during the pendency of the action or after the parties were in a state of controversy. It is not uncommon for different witness s of the same conversation to give precisely opposite accounts of it, and in some instances it will appear that the witnesses will depose to statements of one party as coming from the other; and it is not uncommon to find witnesses of the very best intentions repeating the declarations of the party in his own favor as the fullest admissions of the utter falsity of his claim. When we reflect upon the inaccuracy of many witnesses in their original comprehension of a conversation, their extreme liability to mingle subsequent facts and occurrences with the original transactions, and the responsibility of recollecting the precise terms used by the party, or of translating them by exact equivalents, we must conclude there is no substantial reliance upon this class of testimony. The fact too, that in the final trial of open questions of fact both sides are largely supported by evidence of this character in the majority of instances, must lead all cautious triers of facts greatly to distrust its reliability." Now, when that kind of evidence is sought to be given as a substitute for the letter, the *litera scripta manet*, we say, give us that and we shall know what was talked about and what was said. It is the destruction of that paper that has been the means and the opportunity of keeping alive this scandal up to this time. That paper produced would show exactly what was said and proposed as the subject of accusation and consideration. That paper, in the original, it is said, was in the hands of Mr. Moulton, and his pledge and promise to Mr. Beecher was that he would keep that paper with the paper that Mr. Beecher surrendered to him, which was its retraction, so that the two should not be separated, and it should be known precisely when any opportunity was raised for scandal what the charge was and what the retraction was; and that trust assumed, upon which Mr. Beecher delivered to Mr. Moulton the retraction for safekeeping, that pledge was violated by the separation of the papers and the destruction of one by Mr. Tilton and his wife. Now, the copy is destroyed, and what is the rule of law in regard to persons who seek to adduce this unsatisfactory evidence, "which cautious triers of fact pay little attention to," in the place of what all of us desire to have, the very written proposition that was considered?

AUTHORITIES QUOTED BY MR. EVARTS.

In the case of Blade versus Nolan, 12 Wend., 173 Supreme Court Reports, Chief Justice Nelson gives the decision: "Held, that proof that plaintiff deliberately and voluntarily burned the promissory note on which his suit was subsequently brought would not authorize the introduction of inferior or secondary evidence. And held, that the rule allowing secondary evidence cannot be extended beyond the case where the paper was lost, or destroyed by time, mistake, or accident, (including loss by negligence or *laches* of the party or his attorney,) and the court add: We know of no honest purpose for which a party without any mistake or misapprehension would deliberately destroy the evidence of an existing debt, and we will not presume one. From the necessity and hardship of the case the courts have allowed the party to be a competent witness to prove the loss or destruction of papers, but it will be an unreasonable indulgence and a violation of the first maxim that no one shall take advantage of his own wrong, to permit this testimony where he has designedly destroyed it." If, then, the obliteration of this direct proof was the settled purpose of the witness, that is enough; other people's interests are not to be placed in a worse position when the motives upon which he destroyed the accurate evidence are replaced by motives of reproducing its oral effect. In Renner vs. Bank of Columbia, 9 Wheat., 581, (action on a note lost at or before trial,) the court (Thompson, J.,) says: "This rule of evidence must be so applied as to promote the ends of justice and guard against fraud or imposition. If the circumstances will justify a well-grounded belief that the original paper is kept back by design, no secondary evidence ought to be admitted." In admitting the evidence in this case the court lay stress on the fact that the paper was of such a description that no doubt could arise as to proof of its contents. In the case of Broadwell vs. Stiles, 3 Halst., N. J., 58, (Supreme Court, 1824, opinion by Ewing, C. J.,) says: "In this case it appeared that the plaintiff himself had obliterated the indorsements on a note, so that the handwriting could not be judged of, and he at the trial offered to prove by witnesses that the erased signature was not the genuine signature, which was permitted. The erasure was voluntary, and not by accident or mistake. The court say: 'He who voluntarily, without accident or mistake, destroys primary evidence, thereby deprives himself of the production and use of secondary evidence. The best evidence is required; and if a party having such in his power voluntarily destroys it, the law knows no relaxation for him, whatever may be given to accident or misfortune.' The fact of destruction excites suspicion and unfavorable presumption. * * * To admit of evidence under such circumstances is as repugnant to principle as to deny a party the cross-examination of the witness of his adversary." Now, your Honor will perceive the force of these authorities and our position; and is it not plain, when you purposely destroy an instrument, you consider whether or not you wish to preserve its contents or life? The distinction here was with the motive of suppressing the contents of that paper and not having them known. Now, when the interests of either party require that if the paper is produced in any shape it shall be produced in its real shape, and cannot be subverted by the act of the witness himself, we cannot accept, as a substitute, his oral memory for the written instrument after its voluntary destruction. And on this point the court says: "To admit under such circumstances is as repugnant to principle as to deny a party the cross-examination of the witness of his adversary." In the case of Enders vs. Sternburgh, 2 Abb., Ct. App. Dec. 31, (Ct. App., 1864; opinion by Hogeboom, J.,) the exception to the rule admitting secondary evidence is stated thus: "If the paper be purposely destroyed by a party having an interest in its contents, he shall not be permitted to substitute secondary evidence, because the willful destruction of the more reliable witness tends to throw suspicion upon the verity and authenticity of the inferior evidence." Now, there was a singular case before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, known as Count Joannes vs. Bennett, (5 Allen, Mass., 169.) "Count Joannes" being a suitor for the hand of a woman, her parents were greatly fearful that their daughter would accept him, and procured defendant, a clergyman who had formerly been the Pastor of the family, to write her a letter dissuading her from the match. The Count received the letter from his intended wife, and the day before their marriage he burned it, and did not take a copy. He subsequently sued the writer for libel. Held—That it was error to allow him to testify to its contents without first rebutting the presumption against him arising from its destruction. It does not appear that this ground for the objection to the oral evidence was assigned at the trial. The court say this was a violation of the cardinal principle, that when it appears that a party has destroyed an instrument or document, the presumption arises that if it had been produced it would have been against his interest, or in some essential particular unfavorable to his claims under it."

This is the inference that the law draws in dealing with such facts. This rule of substitution is reluctantly accepted by the law, and only to avoid the greater injustice or misfortune of accident or injustice disturbing the authenticity of evidence. Now the circumstances of this case are all one way in their indication, and what the witness said, or what Mr. Beecher talked about, if he opened his mouth, disclosed the interest of all parties, which was that this communication should be the end of all the matter.

Mr. Beecher's only desire was that that paper, when its original became the subject of consideration between him and Moulton, and he was asked to give up the retraction of that paper, that the paper should not be separated, that he should keep his own, or if he gave it up he should know that the paper to which it applied was kept in that condition also, for evidence. Now, whenever Mr. Beecher is shown as a party to the destruction of either of these papers, it will be time enough to suggest that the rule I have insisted upon is to prevail.

The Witness—(turning to Judge Neilson)—Will your Honor have the kindness to inform me if I may explain the circumstances?

Mr. Evarts—Another case—here is a very pertinent one—Farrar vs. Farrar, (4 New-Hampshire, 191,) in the Supreme Court of that State. It was there held "That where a grantee canceled a deed, with intent to revest the title"—that is, a deed that had not been delivered or had not been required—"with intent to revest the title, though it would not have this effect directly, yet the destruction being voluntary, he could not give it in evidence, and so indirectly it should work the consequence intended."

Judge Neilson—The deed must have been delivered, I think, in that case.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but probably not recorded

MR. BEACH'S REPLY.

Mr. Beach—This case last read by the learned counsel, I think, illustrates the proposition which I intended to submit to your Honor—that all these cases read by the learned counsel apply to examples where the instrument in question was in some degree the foundation of the action, or direct and influential evidence in itself. Now, this paper, Sir, of which we now offer to prove the contents, was an incidental circumstance in the course of an interview between the parties to this action. The counsel falsely assumes that it was the foundation of the interview. It may have been the instigation of that interview, but it was by no means the essential subject matter of the communication which then passed between these parties. Had not that paper been produced and read from—had Mr. Tilton upon that occasion stated from recollection and by parol, as he did state to Mr. Beecher, the contents of that instrument, nobody would pretend that the paper itself was to be produced. It was not what the paper contained; it was what Mr. Tilton stated to Mr. Beecher, the impression conveyed to the mind of Mr. Beecher in regard to the subject of the then communication made by Mr. Tilton, whether it came from the paper or whether it came from the unaided recollection of the witness, is totally immaterial. In the case of the deed, the deed was the evidence of the title. In this case the paper which Mr. Tilton read from was not evidence at all as between the parties. Your Honor perceives at once that the declaration contained in that paper could not be held as evidence of the fact which it recited. It was the statement of the contents of the paper to Mr. Beecher, I repeat, and his acceptance or rejection of its truth, which constitutes the pith of the evidence. And whether he stated the contents of that paper correctly or erroneously is a matter totally immaterial. What was the idea conveyed to the mind of Mr. Beecher, no matter what form of words the communication might have assumed? What was the fact communicated—the substance of the fact—to the mind of Mr. Beecher, which he was called upon to meet upon that occasion? But will your Honor permit me to refer you again more particularly to the case of Riggs vs. Taylor, 9 Wheaton, 483: "Thus, should a party destroy a paper under the erroneous impression that it could be of no further use, he may afterward, notwithstanding, prove its contents by secondary evidence."

Now, Sir, that is a general principle applicable to all cases, and it is not true, as the counsel assumes, that the law permits this secondary evidence reluctantly. If a party destroys an original instrument under a mistake of fact, under the idea that it is of no longer use; as, if he destroys a paid note, supposed to have been paid by genuine bank bills; as, if he throws aside a letter received in the ordinary course of business, which he does not conceive it important to preserve—why, whenever it becomes necessary to prove the contents of that note or of that letter, the law and the pursuit of truth and justice, with indulgence to the circumstances under which the paper may have been destroyed, permits this secondary evidence. And there is no reluctance on the part of the law, Sir, in the permission. There is nothing in the rule which is an indulgence to either of the parties; and it is only when the destruction appears to have been not only voluntary but fraudulent that the party is concluded by that destruction. I conceive that this law is abundantly established, not only by authority, but upon principle. But your Honor will perceive that we propose to show that this destruction was by the mutual concurrence of the parties to that interview and to this action. Mr. Beecher concurred in it. The result of that interview, as a consequence, produced the destruction of this paper, and if subsequent developments between the parties—the subsequent conduct of the parties—render the contents of that letter at all material, why there is nothing in the principle of this rule which precludes either from testifying.

The gentleman imagines mischievous effects from this rule, Sir; and at the time of the decisions to which we are referred, and upon which we must mostly rely, for the purpose of illustrating this principle, there was some force in the suggestion that a party who destroys a paper in regard to which he seeks to give secondary evidence of the contents, the lips of his adversary being closed as to those contents, shall not be permitted to testify thereto. But here, Sir, Mr. Tilton gains no advantage. Mr. Beecher is a witness equally competent and, we may assume, equally credible with himself, knows the contents of this paper, as they were communicated to him, is at perfect liberty to dispute the testimony of Mr. Tilton in regard to these, and may himself give the idea and impression of the subject which was communicated to him at that time. Where is the mischief, Sir? Where is the danger? If there is any misapprehension in the recollection of Mr. Tilton, it will be made right at once by the conflicting memory of Mr. Beecher. The evidence of these gentlemen, their credibility being equal, is balanced upon that question, and it simply becomes a point of memory between the two. And so far, Sir, as the argument of the learned counsel is directed to the question of the credibility and the effect of the confessions or declarations, or proof of them, made by parol, it is not necessary for me to discuss here that question. Counsel has used the occasion for the purpose of making some suggestions which may be pertinent in the ultimate argument of this case, but do not seem to me to be so here. And I, therefore, submit to your Honor this paper is but an incident in a general conversation, a transaction as between these parties; and as it was destroyed by the mutual assent of both the parties, and with the concurrence and at the request of Mrs. Tilton herself, I submit to your Honor that this testimony must of necessity be competent. And it is essential for the purpose of understanding what was declared by Mr. Beecher upon that occasion, and giving point and effect to those declarations.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Fullerton, proceed with your examination, omitting for the present the contents of that letter or paper.

EXAMINATION RESUMED—WHAT HE TOLD MR. BEECHER.

The examination of Mr. Tilton was then resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Beecher on that occasion? A.—After I read to him the paper, he took it in his hand as if he were about to speak, and I said, "No, Sir; hear me through, and speak then." I then detailed to him what, by the ruling of his Honor I am not permitted to disclose here—the thing that Mrs. Tilton had told me in the preceding summer.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; that is not excluded; they object to it.

Judge Neilson—I will hear the conversation, whatever it was.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will note our exception.

Q.—Go on and state. A.—I told Mr. Beecher that in the early part of July previous to that interview, Mrs. Tilton had come home unexpectedly from the country and had said to me that the object of her return was to communicate to me a secret which had long been resting on her mind like a burden she wished to throw off; that she had on several previous occasions come almost to the point of making such a statement, and once in particular while on a sick bed, but that her strength had never until then—being restored to health—brought her to the point to make the communication. That before she would announce to me what this secret was she exacted from me a pledge that I would do no harm to the person concerning whom the secret was to be told; and, furthermore, that I would not communicate to that person the fact that she had made such a revelation to me, because, as she said, she wished to inform him of that revelation herself. That I had given to her this pledge, on my word of honor that I would neither disclose her secret, whatever it might be, nor would I injure the person concerning whom the secret was to be told. That she then said to me that it was a secret between herself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, her Pastor. That, as I was well aware, there had been during a long course of years a friendship between herself and her Pastor; that this friendship, contrary to my expectation or belief, had been, in later years, more than a friendship—it had been love; that it had been more than love—it had been sexual intimacy; that this sexual intimacy had begun shortly after the death of her son Paul; that she had been in a tender frame of mind consequent upon that bereavement; that she had received much consolation, during that shadow on our house, from her Pastor; that she had made a visit to his house while she was still suffering from that sorrow, and that there, on the 10th day of October, 1868, she had surrendered her body to him in the sexual embrace; that she had repeated such an act on the following Saturday evening, at her own residence, No. 174 Livingston street; that she had, consequent upon those two occasions, repeated such acts at various times, at his residence and at hers, and at other places—such acts of sexual intercourse—continuing from the Fall of 1868 to the Spring of 1870; that in July, 1870, she had made to me a confession in detail of those acts; that she had given to me, also, during that recital, many of the reasons by her Pastor communicated to her which had led her to change what was her original scruples to such sexual intercourse.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton, do we understand all this as what you said to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Tilton—Precisely, Sir. That she had in the early stages of their friendship been greatly distressed at rumors concerning Mr. Beecher's moral integrity; that she wished to show him that there was a woman who was superior to the silly flatteries with which many ladies of his congregation had courted his society, that she wished to demonstrate the honor and the dignity of her sex; that she had done so in her own thoughts until finally she had been persuaded by him that as their love was proper and not wrong, therefore it followed that any expression of that love, whether by the shake of the hand, or the kiss of the lips, or even bodily intercourse, since it all was the expression of that which, in itself, was not wrong; therefore, that bodily intercourse was not wrong; that she had said to me that Mr. Beecher had professed to her a greater love than he had ever shown to any woman in his life; that she and I both knew that for years his home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory wife to him; that she wished—that he wished to find in her, Elizabeth, the consolation, the help to his mind and the consolation of life which had been denied to him by an unfortunate marriage at home; that he had made arguments to her during the early years of their friendship, and she had steadfastly resisted them; that he had many times fondled her to the degree that it required on her part almost bodily resistance to be rid of him; that after her final surrender, during the period of her sorrow in October, 1868, he had then many times solicited her when she had refused; that the occasions of her yielding her body to him had not been numerous, but that his solicitations had been frequent and urgent, and sometimes almost violent; that she made this confession to me because the sense of deceitfulness in her mind was a pain to her conscience; that she had gone away from home in the Spring, parting from me under a cloud, as I knew, and that I had written to her in her absence, saying that unless she told me the truth—that if she displayed such lack of the truth as she had done in reference to a few minor matters—that I never again could hold her in any respect; that that letter had rankled in her mind and thought; that she felt that she could never look me in the face again until she made me a full and free confession; that she had come down from the country on purpose to make it, and that she had made it with great modesty, and delicacy, and womanly feeling, without giving evidence that the great fact which she confessed was wrong, but that the wrong which she wished to throw from her mind was mainly the necessary deceit with which she had hitherto concealed it from her husband.

HOW THE COPY OF THE PAPER WAS DESTROYED.

In making this recital of what I said on that occasion to Mr. Beecher, I beg again to remind the court that I do not undertake to repeat the exact language which I used. It was a long story. I told it from a little memorandum which I had made of dates and times and extracts from letters—a little memorandum made on the back of a white envelope, unaddressed, in which Mrs. Tilton's statement that evening had been lodged. I had taken out the statement and handed it to Mr. Moulton. I had said to him—

Mr. Evarts—Well, that has not anything to do with it.

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Tilton (continuing)—On the back of that envelope I had made this memorandum. The copy was made on the same envelope, and in my narration to Mr. Beecher I unconsciously picked the paper to pieces, and at the end of my narration I had not only destroyed my memorandum used in the conversation, but also the copy of the paper that Mr. Moulton possessed. I furthermore told Mr. Beecher on that occasion that Mrs. Tilton, after her confession in July, had gone into the country; that she had become a broken-hearted woman; that later in the Summer she had gone from her country vacation home to the far West, or rather to a considerable distance in the West; that she had returned from the West a few weeks previous to this interview—I think about the 1st of December, this interview taking place on the 30th of December; that shortly after her return, almost the first conspicuous incident that happened to her husband since her return, was the interview with Mr. Bowen on the 26th of December, which resulted in my demand on Mr. Beecher that he should retire from the pulpit; I told him that I had informed Mrs. Tilton of what I had done, and that she had received the intelligence with an expression of heartbreak and grief; I believe, however, that I have already recited that.

HOW THE STATEMENT CAME ABOUT.

I told him that in regard to the statement which she had written it had come about in this way: She had asked me as soon as I informed her of the letter I had written to Mr. Bowen—she had asked me immediately to send for Mr. Beecher and hold an interview with him in her sick chamber, that she might hear me say to him that the letter should be withdrawn; that she might hear with her own ears immediately and before he should have any time to be troubled about it; that though I had joined with Mr. Bowen in demanding Mr. Beecher's retirement from the pulpit, yet for my wife's sake, and my word of honor that I had pledged to her to do Mr. Beecher no harm, that I should send to him without delay, and in her presence take back that letter, and assure Mr. Beecher I should not unite with Mr. Bowen in any assault upon him. I told Mr. Beecher that proposition—I had refused to acquiesce in Mrs. Tilton's request that such a personal interview should be held between him and me in my wife's chamber—I then told him that she had insisted, four or five different times, until finally she begged me to be the bearer of a letter to him; that I had then declined that; that finally she asked me if I could not devise some method which would not be humiliating to my pride, to have an interview with him—friendly interview—as friendly as possible, and after thinking the matter over, that I had said to her that if she agreed, I would request Mr. Moulton to bring about such an interview between Mr. Beecher and myself. She said she was only too happy to hear me say so, and she wrote a statement—to which I have referred—to be the basis of that interview between Mr. Beecher and myself, which Mr. Moulton should bring about. After she wrote it, which was on the 29th of December, I still felt great reluctance that Mr. Moulton should know the facts of the case.

The Court—You are telling what you stated at this interview?

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Do we understand all this was told to Mr. Beecher?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; I said that I had carried that letter ever since yesterday, the 29th, and I had only made up my mind a few hours ago, I said, to permit Mr. Moulton to know the facts and bring about the interview. I cannot remember all I said to Mr. Beecher; the substance of it—the main portion of it consisted in the recitement to him, as near as I could, of Mrs. Tilton's story. At the conclusion of it, I again reminded him of the object for which I had sent for him, which was, though I had communicated, through Mr. Bowen, a demand for his retirement from the pulpit, yet, from my wife's earnest entreaty I revoked that demand, and for my wife's sake, and not on my own account, I pledged to him my word that I would not assist Mr. Bowen in the hostility which he had meditated against Mr. Beecher.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Are you through now with that narrative substantially? A.—At the close of the narrative Mr. Beecher sat in his chair, and I thought he was about to speak, and I waited a moment. His face and his neck were blood red, and I feared for a moment that there would be some accident. He burst out with these words: "Theodore, I am in a dream. This is Dante's Inferno." I had in the meanwhile gone to the door, unlocked it and partly opened it, and said to him: "You are free to retire." He didn't seem to hear what I said, and I again pointed to the door, and said he might go. He rose and walked through the door, as if he would go out without saying to me a word; then he suddenly turned, looking me in the face; he said, "May I go once again, and for a last time, to see Elizabeth?" I instantly answered "No," and then "Yes;" if I am allowed to state why—

The Court—No; state what you said.

The Witness—I said "No," and then "Yes;" then I said, "But in going to see Elizabeth, see to it, Sir, that you do not chide her for the confession she has made. She is at home, sick and heart-broken. I charge you, visit upon her no reproach for confessing to her husband, for if you smite her with a word," I said, "I will smite you in a tenfold degree. I have hitherto spared your life when I had power to destroy it. I spare it now for Elizabeth's sake; but if you reproach her, I will smite your name before all the world." As he turned to go I said to him—I don't think I can recall the exact words, but the substance was this: That he must remember that his duty was henceforth so to conduct his battle with Mr. Bowen that Elizabeth and her name and fame should not be involved. He stood a moment on the threshhold, then put both his hands, in this way, [indicating] up under his eyes—the redness in his face increasing all the while—he said, "This is all a wild whirl," and he left me and went down the stairs.

Q.—Did you go to the head of the stairs? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether you saw Mr. Moulton when you arrived there? A.—I saw Mr. Moulton at the foot of the stairs.

Q.—Did you see what occurred between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Q.—State what it was. A.—Mr. Beecher went down the stairs with his hand on the rail, staggering, and I thought he was about to fall; going toward the foot of the stairs, Mr. Moulton there stood, and I heard Mr. Beecher say to Mr. Moulton: "Have you seen Elizabeth's confession?" Mr. Moulton bowed, and said, "Yes, I have;" Mr. Beecher then said, "This will kill me."

Q.—What became of those two persons then? A.—Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton immediately went into the parlor, and closed the door behind them.

Mr. Fullerton (to the court)—I suppose I need not commence a new topic, the hour of recess having arrived?

The court then ordered a recess until 2 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled the examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton, in that interview did you state to Mr. Beecher anything as to the fact whether you had learned that no communication had been made to him of Elizabeth's confession to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you say upon that subject? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that when I had written to Mr. Bowen and had sent the letter demanding his retirement from his pulpit, that I had immediately communicated that fact to Mrs. Tilton, who said at once that Mr. Beecher might not and probably would not understand the reason of that demand, because she had not yet communicated to him the fact that she had ever divulged to me the story of their criminal relationship.

Q.—Did you tell him when she—did she tell you anything further about the communication of the fact to Mr. Beecher which you communicated to him—

Mr. Evarts—Well, we are entitled to have the question put distinctly—did you say anything further to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Fullerton—That is the question; only I put it in my form instead of the gentleman's.

Mr. Evarts—It is not permissible to show whether she told him anything further—

Mr. Fullerton—And for that reason I have not asked it.

Mr. Evarts—Your question was, "Did she tell you anything else about whether she had communicated to Mr. Beecher?"

The Court—Suppose you ask whether he said anything further to Mr. Beecher on that subject, and if so, what.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you say anything further to Mr. Beecher on that subject? A.—I do not recollect anything in particular, except that I mentioned to him the reason why she had made a written statement of the fact, which he, of course, knew as well as she, and that the reason for her communicating in writing the fact that she had confessed to me was that she had never previously communicated that fact to him, namely, her confession to me; in other words, that the letter—

Mr. Evarts—Never mind the other words.

Mr. Beach—Yes, go on.

Mr. Tilton—That the note or paper which Mrs. Tilton wrote and which Mr. Moulton had in his possession, and of which I read the copy to Mr. Beecher, was written by Mrs. Tilton because she had not previously informed Mr. Beecher that she had made the confession to me, and that was the method that she had taken.

Mr. Evarts—You told all this to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Tilton—Yes, Sir, the substance; I cannot give the exact words; it was a long narrative.

Mr. Fullerton—I will put this question to you, Mr. Tilton: State as near as you can recollect the contents of the paper which you read to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that; you destroyed the paper.

The Court—I must rule that out.

Mr. Fullerton—Note an exception to that ruling. (To witness)—State as near as you can what you stated to Mr. Beecher from that paper which you had in your hand.

The Court—He has already given us the conversation.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir; the conversation which occurred subsequently to the reading of the paper?

THE PAPER RULED OUT.

The Court—I do not think that this paper ought to be repeated in any way or sense. I so rule, and you must take an exception.

Mr. Beach—The purpose is to prove what the witness said to Beecher concerning the confession of his wife.

The Court—In other words, giving the contents of the paper.

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir.

The Court—Well, I rule it out.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. I think that we should understand this matter. Does your Honor rule this out on the ground that it was confidential?

The Court—Partially so; I do not think it proper to receive here anything that this lady writes, unless it comes without objection from either side; two letters are in already in that way.

Mr. Beach—Let us see, Sir, for a moment—

The Court—My ruling is on both grounds.

Mr. Beach—Is your Honor's mind open to approach on this subject?

The Court—Really, I hardly think so. I have a very firm conviction on the subject.

Mr. Beach—And your Honor will not listen to authority on the point?

The Court—Oh, I do not say that: I would be sorry to say that, even if it be an elementary point which we ought to know.

MR. BEACH QUOTES AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Beach (reading)—In a case before Lord Hardwicke, Phillips says, in the first of Cowen and Hill's and Edward's notes, "He would not suffer a wife to be a witness, though her husband consented." "The rule," he said, "is for the peace of families, and such consent should never be encouraged." But in another case, Best, Chief Justice, expressed his willingness to receive the evidence of the defendant's wife, if the defendant had consented; but there he refused his consent. Where a party consents that his wife shall be examined as a witness against himself, there can be no violation of confidence, which is a principal ground of the rule of exclusion; but the probability that if such evidence were generally admitted family dissensions might be increased, is not altogether obviated by the circumstance of consent. Now, here, Sir, we show not only the consent of the wife, but the express injunction of the wife that this should be communicated to Mr. Beecher. It was prepared for the very purpose of communication to him, and intrusted to her husband for that purpose. Here, then, are the two parties who are alone competent to insist upon the inviolability of what are called confidential communications agreeing that they shall be communicated to another party, that party being himself intimately interested in the subject of the communication. In this ruling, that here is the common consent of the parties to the communication of this matter to Mr. Beecher for the common safety and preservation of both parties, and with reference to a common result, which avoids entirely the objections of confidential communications. (Reading:)

"The same reason applies to the declarations of the husband or wife, where an action is brought by or against the husband, or by the husband and wife jointly, in right of the wife, the general rule is that the declarations of the wife are not evidence against or for the husband. In an action of trespass against a husband and wife, the wife's confession of a trespass committed by her cannot be given in evidence against the husband. In an action for goods supplied to the defendant's wife, who, as it appeared, lived separate upon an allowance from him, it was held that her declarations as to the receipt of the allowance could not be admitted in his favor. A discourse between the husband and wife, in the presence of a third person, may be given in evidence against the husband, like any other conversation in which he may have been concerned. Letters written by the husband or wife are subject to the same rule as their declarations."

MR. BEACH CONTINUES HIS ARGUMENT.

Now, it makes no difference, Sir, that this communication came from Mrs. Tilton in the shape of a letter or statement. I suppose that it will be judged precisely the same as if she were present, making the declaration through her husband, or authorizing her husband to make the declaration or communication in the presence of Mr. Beecher. Here is express authority that communication between husband and wife in the presence of a third party can be proved; and it seems to me that if your Honor will recur for one moment to the principle upon which this exclusion is founded, you will perceive that such declarations must be admissible. The rule of exclusion, Sir, is founded on the idea that the communication is made in the secrecy of the domestic household, and on the faith of the relation between husband and wife. That is a communication of secrecy which it understands to be inviolable, and is necessary to be qualified for the purpose of promoting the confidence of the marital relation. If your Honor will notice the principle upon which the rule is founded you will perceive that this is a communication evidently not made on such relations. Mrs. Tilton never wrote this statement to her husband on the confidence of their conjugal relation and upon the belief that it would be entirely confined to his own breast; on the contrary, it was made for the purpose of communication to the very man to whom it was communicated. Now, Sir, the idea of secresy, the idea that there was any confidence or faith as resting upon the relation of husband and wife between her and Mr. Tilton is entirely disposed of by that consideration. And now, will you Honor answer this express authority.

THE COURT WISHES TO HEAR MR. EVARTS.

The Court—I confess I hold that it is difficult, on second thought, to answer it, and I should like to hear Mr. Evarts on that point.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will permit me to finish before he speaks. [Mr. Beach here proceeded to look for authorities to cite, and resuming said:] If your Honor will permit me another observation or two, without anticipating your decision. [Another pause.] While the gentleman [Mr. Evarts] is addressing you, Sir, I will find the authority I desire; I cannot put my hands upon it at the moment.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend puts it on the proposition, as I understand him, that the discussions between husband and wife in the presence of a third person may be given in evidence against either, like any other conversation in which they may be concerned. That is the proposition. Now, that proposition—right enough, no doubt, in the case in which it is laid down—would require a good deal of qualification notwithstanding there was a third person present, because there may be a third person present in the position of counsel, there may be a third person present in the position of physician, or there may be a third person present in the position of parent or adviser in the confidence that was to be imposed, but obviously that assumption, or that case, has not reference to the present. Now, it is said that this letter, this written paper, addressed by Mrs. Tilton to some one, I suppose to Mr. Beecher, perhaps, is not in the position of a confidential communication, because it was confided to the husband to be communicated to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—That is the point.

Mr. Evarts—But if your Honor please, the evidence of the husband and the wife was that it was to be repeated to Mr. Beecher in her interest, and for the privacy of the matter, and to avoid promulgation. I take the witness' own view of it—that it was in that interest and for that purpose, and that the whole object of the interview was the securing from Mr. Beecher all suppression of any controversy in any tendency it might have to involve this question between him and this wife. That is the story! One would suppose that Mr. Beecher might be trusted, if there was any truth in this matter, to keep this thing private on his own account—people usually do for their own sake. But that is the story, that is the proposition; and now when the paper is destroyed, the proposition is to promulgate its contents, notwithstanding the destruction of its terms which the wife might be willing to be bound by, and which could be read as what she consented to have communicated to Mr. Beecher, and that the destruction of that little shred of protection of the wife put into her husband's mouth, on the plea that it was not a confidential communication, the reproduction of the destroyed paper. Now, if your Honor please, I have not heard any answer satisfactory to my views of the law, and I have not yet heard from your Honor that you have heard any such views which entitle this witness to be the speaker of his wife's statement and to reproduce the written paper which he has destroyed. Is it pretended that anything has fallen from him now in the way of evidence which has changed it from the position in which it stood when he destroyed it? My friend puts the proposition of its contents on the consent of Mr. Beecher to its suppression. We have the narrative of the picking the paper to pieces. Now, when that is brought out fully it may be time to remark on it, but I stand now on my proposition, in the first place, that the whole narrative is inadmissible, as proceeding out on his own theory of it from the evidence of the wife, and that she stands in the same relation as any other party, and that the letter itself is inadmissible as oral evidence because it is destroyed. Now, you will notice that if there had been a change of this copy in the matter of destruction, the original, at least, was destroyed voluntarily by this husband and this wife.

A FURTHER AUTHORITY BY MR. BEACH.

Mr. Beach—The additional authority to which I draw your Honor's attention is contained in the notes of Phillips on Evidence, by declarations in the note to the 65th page of the first volume. "The husband being dead, the wife is competent to prove a fact coming to her knowledge by the open declarations of her husband in the presence of other parties, [referring to the 14th New-Hampshire and other cases,] but she cannot disclose communications made to her alone." Now the rule of exclusion, as you have heard from repeated authorities, applies as well to the case where the husband or wife, one or both, is dead, or to a case of divorce, and yet it is here held in our own courts that she may testify to what are expressly called open declarations of her husband in the presence of third persons. My proposition is that if Mrs. Tilton had been present at this interview between her husband and Mr. Beecher everything she and her husband said upon that occasion would be competent, because, in the language of the authority, it was an open declaration in the presence of third persons, and avoided entirely the idea of confidence and faith in their relations or upon the matrimonial connection. How is it possible, if your Honor please, to say that a communication which a husband or wife makes in the presence of a crowd, or in the presence of a single person, is a privileged communication, upon the idea that it is communicated between the two parties as a secret extorted by the evidence upon the faith of the relation between the parties, and as necessary to the continuance and maintenance of the inviolability of that relation and of all associations which sprung out of that relation? Here is a changed condition, Sir. Here is, as we must accept the evidence in its present condition, a dishonored wife making a communication of her disgrace to her husband, directing that husband to have an interview with her seducer on the whole subject of the criminal converse between the two. Can it be said that a communication of that character is a confidential communication, founded upon the relations of husband and wife, and given only on the faith of that relation, and in the confidence of its inviolability? With great respect, Sir, permit me to say what utter nonsense it is to contend that any such confidence existed between these parties at the time that this communication was made, in their relations when the wife, in making it, directs the husband to communicate it to her seducer. But, says the counsel, this was made for the benefit of the wife, to secure to her concealment, secrecy, and impunity.

WHAT CAUSED THE COMMUNICATION?

What, according to this evidence, was the cause of this communication? Why, that this husband had united with Mr. Bowen in a scheme to demand Mr. Beecher's retirement from his pulpit and from his residence in the City of Brooklyn. It afflicted her sensitiveness and sympathies. Here was a great, good man whom she loved and whom she did not wish to have destroyed. She had extorted from her husband at the time of the original communication that he would not lift his hand in hostility against the person to whom the secret related, and in pursuance of that feeling, and in pursuance of that sympathy, when she found this husband united with the enemy of Mr. Beecher she implores him to desist, and insists upon it as a concession from him to her, not for the purpose of protecting him from any disclosure, but for the purpose of carrying out the original pledge which she, in her love for this man, extorted from Mr. Tilton at the time the original communication was made. It was to protect and preserve Mr. Beecher. It was to save him from the co-operation of her husband in the attack, and in the act of hostility which that husband, united with Mr. Bowen, was preparing against Mr. Beecher, and it was for his preservation alone. She directs her husband, in pursuance of that wish, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher, to assure him of his friendship and his aid in opposition to Mr. Bowen.

COUNSEL THINKS HE IS ENTITLED TO GIVE THE INTERVIEW.

Now, your Honor, if it is to be held under these circumstances that a communication of this character, made for this purpose and stated to Mr. Beecher, is not to be received in evidence. I ask your Honor to find some way of escape from these authorities, and the fact that declarations of this character are admissible—admissible under all circumstances and for all purposes. So far as the counsel's objection to the whole of this interview is concerned, I understood your Honor to have ruled upon that question, and I do not propose to discuss it unless your Honor wishes to hear furthur debate and further authority in regard to it; but I am well assured, your Honor—according to your Honor's ruling—we are entitled to give this interview between these two distinct parties upon this subject that this letter, the statement of which was made to Mr. Beecher, the contents of which he understood, and if we are further at liberty to prove the manner in which he made that statement, this letter, although it may be destroyed, must be evidence against him. Now, Sir, I was mistaken in stating to your Honor, upon my former argument, that this paper was destroyed by the mutual assent of the parties. From my general understanding of what the evidence would be, I had supposed that there was a more deliberate and self-possessed conference between these two gentlemen; that there was some agreement in consonance with the wishes and desires of Mrs. Tilton. It now turns out, Sir, that in the agitation of that narration made by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, they unconsciously destroyed this paper contained in the envelope on which he had a memorandum of the subject, for which he went to see Mr. Beecher. I have read to your Honor that if a paper is destroyed by mistake, without any intention of suppressing evidence, and with no fraudulent purpose, secondary evidence of its contents is admissible. Does not the same rule apply, Sir, where there is an unconscious destruction, where it is shown that no purpose to destroy was manifest, that the destruction was unconscious. And must it not fall under that rule that where papers are destroyed by accident, it is competent to give secondary evidence as to their contents, and that this evidence is admissible? I submit to your Honor that it is. These authorities are so pertinent and direct that there is no possibility, upon any principle of law or rule of evidence, for the exclusion of this paper.

The Court—I still think, Sir, I must rule out the paper. Take an exception.

MR. EVARTS MOVES THAT THE EVIDENCE BE STRICKEN OUT.

Mr. Evarts (in a low and partially inaudible voice)—I now move, if your Honor please, to raise a question which formed a considerable element in our discussion last week, but I do not propose to renew any subject or discuss that which was then discussed. I move to strike out the evidence given in this interview, because it is evidence on the part of the husband pertinent to the issue, if at all pertinent, with the purpose and tendency to disparage the reputation of the wife, to wit, to prove adultery. And of course it does not convict her. It is merely a statement of this witness as to what passed between him and Mr. Beecher as based upon what passed between him and his wife. You have not allowed that to be proved as a matter of fact, but now the purport and tendency of this evidence to prove the adultery of the wife in the progress of the proofs in the case is apparent. The generality of the question admits of the introduction of this testimony, and when it is given it shows that its tendency and pertinency in this case, if it have any proper tendency, is to prove the adultery of the wife as part of the proof, and I move to strike it out as incompetent by our law for a husband or a wife to testify against one another in that degree of crimination.

The Court—You must take an exception. I deny the motion.

The examination was then resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

THE INTERVIEW OF 3D JANUARY, 1871.

Q.—Now, I call your attention, Mr. Tilton, to the interview with Mr. Beecher on the 3d of January, 1871; you recollect such an interview? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did it take place? A.—It took place in precisely the same room where the other was held—that is the second story front room of Mr. Moulton's house in Clinton street.

Q.—Yes, Sir; and under what circumstances did you and Mr. Beecher meet there on that day? A.—Under these: I went to Mr. Moulton's house during the forenoon, perhaps not long after the morning. Mr. Moulton had not yet risen, being slightly unwell. While I was sitting with him the door-bell rang, and suddenly, without any expectation on my part, and, I think, without any expectation on Mr. Moulton's part, the door was opened and Mr. Beecher entered the room.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE INTERVIEW.

Q.—Now, please, state what occurred. A.—The instant I rose from my chair—and what I did I do not exactly know; I only remember that Mr. Moulton suddenly said to me that I ought not to refuse to salute Mr. Beecher at his house; I said to Mr. Moulton, "How can you expect me to speak to a man who has ruined my wife, broken my home, and then gets my permission, in a sad and serious hour, to visit that woman, and uses that permission for the purpose of dictating to her and making her write down a lie?" Mr. Moulton then said to me, "But, Theodore, you must remember that Mr. Beecher has sent to you a letter, through me, humbling himself before you as he does before God; what more can you ask of any man under such circumstances as that?" Furthermore, said he, "This is my house, and Mr. Beecher is at present my guest, and you will oblige me," said Mr. Moulton, "if you will speak to him, at least as much as to say 'Good morning;'" I did say to Mr. Beecher "Good morning;" Mr. Beecher then sat on the edge of Mr. Moulton's bed; he turned around to me and said, "Theodore, I don't marvel that you do not feel like speaking to me; I feel more dread of being spoken to by you than you can possibly feel repugnance in speaking; all I have to say is," he remarked, "that I hope you have found it in your heart to accept the communication which I made to you through Mr. Moulton; I dictated it," he said, "out of heart-rend and anguish; it expressed my views; nevertheless," said he, "I know it was but words, and words are little, and nothing, and no words of mine nor any acts of mine can ever undo the great wrong that I have done to you and to Elizabeth." He then said, "I don't put in any plea for myself, but only for her. Indeed, if you wish to carry out the demand which was communicated to me in your letter of Christmas Day, that I should retire from my pulpit, you have only to say the word, and I will retire. The renting of the pews shall not go on; I will bow my head and go out of public life; only," said he, "I have this request to make, that, if it be necessary for you to make a public recital of this case, you will give me notice in advance of your intention to do so, in order that I may either go out of the world by suicide, or else escape from the face of my friends by a voyage to some foreign land." And, furthermore, he said, "I ask you to do me this favor, that whoever else in the wide world is to be informed of the facts of this case, at least my wife shall never know anything on the subject; for she is not only your enemy, but may very readily become mine. If you can spare me the pang of having these facts communicated to her, I will consider that it is an additional occasion of gratitude." And he said also that he did not wish me to understand that he had solicited any mercy for himself alone, but only for his family, and particularly for Elizabeth. He said, "I do not beg at all for myself, but for her. She was not to blame; I was altogether at fault. My sacred office and my years should have combined to have made me her guardian, not her tempter." He furthermore told me that the relationship which had existed between himself and Elizabeth had not always been marked by sexual intimacy; that the earlier years of it were free from any such taint, of any kind, and that only during the last year, or a little more than a year, he said, and that year shortened by a country vacation, had that sexual intimacy existed; he furthermore said that he did not know how to offer any mitigation or excuse for himself, and yet, he said, he wanted me to believe for Elizabeth's sake, and also for his own, that he had never sought her for any vulgar end, but that their sexual commerce had been through love and not through lust; that he had never met any woman whom he had loved so well; that he had sought companionship in her mind; that he had taken manuscripts to her that she might be his critic, and that the blame—and this he repeated two or three times over—"the blame," he said, "belonged to me and not to her;" and he added—and when he did so, the tears came into his eyes—he added some words like these: "Tell me, before you go away, can you possibly ever reinstate Elizabeth in your respect and love?"

BEECHER SAT AND WEPT.

He then buried his face in his hands—he sat on the edge of or near the foot of Mr. Moulton's bed—and he used some figure of speech; I won't undertake to quote his exact words; the picture was like this: He drew the figure of a man sitting on a brink, and said he was dizzy, and was like one on the edge of hell. The only other words that I remember at this moment which he said, were to the effect that he was in great grief through Mr. Bowen's action in my case—the termination of my engagements with Mr. Bowen's papers—and said he felt Mr. Bowen's suddenly changed mind had been largely due to statements which Mrs. Beecher had made to Mr. Bowen, and two statements which he himself had made, though he said that Mrs. Beecher had been more mischievous in her utterances than he. He mentioned also that he had voluntarily written a letter to Mr. Bowen, either that day or the day before, in which he had taken back some of the unkind references or injurious statements which he had made to Mr. Bowen concerning me.

Q.—How long did that interview last? A.—I do not know how long. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton remained together. I remember that Mr. Beecher said something—I cannot distinctly bring it to my mind at this moment—which led him into a violent outburst of grief. He sat and wept again and again, and his face assumed a very peculiar redness, in the midst of which Mr. Moulton asked me if I would retire and leave the two alone together—which I did.

Q.—Did you leave the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nothing further occurred that day? A.—Nothing further occurred that day; I am not able at this moment to say whether or not I have given you all the conversation that took place; I have a floating recollection in my mind that I have omitted something; at present I do not distinctly recall what it is.

THE NEXT INTERVIEW—THE LETTER TO BOWEN.

Q.—Then, if you please, I will go to the next interview—Jan. 7, or about that date. Do you recollect on that day of having an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not remember precisely as to the date; I remember that after the interview which I have just narrated, either in whole or, possibly, only in part—a few days after that interview—I was sent for by Mr. Moulton to go to his house. It was in the afternoon. He was in his parlor. He said that he had not been well enough to go out, and wanted to see me on a matter of importance; and Mr. Beecher was present. The letter which I had written to Mr. Henry C. Bowen, dated the 1st of January, was under discussion. I had been sent for by Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Look at Exhibit No. 3, [handing a paper to the witness,] and state if that is the letter. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, you may go on. A.—I had been sent for by Mr. Moulton to enter into some consultation with reference to that letter. That was the object of the interview.

Q.—What occurred at the interview? A.—Mr. Moulton read that letter aloud. He told Mr. Beecher that I had written it, feeling that I must make some explanation to the public for the sudden cessation of my relationship to the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Union*. I say Mr. Moulton stated that, possibly it was I that stated that; I am not clear as to that; at all events, either Mr. Moulton or myself, and on second thought I am rather inclined to think it was I who said, that my relationships with Mr. Bowen had been suddenly terminated in a manner to excite public comment, namely: that the last copy of the *Independent*, or the one next to the last, in December, 1870, had announced to the public that I was no longer the editor of that paper but its special contributor, and that I was to be five years the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*.

By Mr. Evarts—Do you mean, Mr. Tilton, that you said all this? A.—I said all this as a part of the explanation I gave for my connection with that letter, and said that the announcement had been made in the *Independent* with great flourish of trumpets and with much eulogy and glowing reference to myself; that I was to be hereafter the editor of the Brooklyn *Union*, and a special contributor to the *Independent*, and that Mr. Bowen had put forth that announcement in a very complimentary manner to myself; and that the next intimation which the public had concerning me through the press at large was that these contracts had been suddenly terminated, that I was not to be a contributor to the *Independent*, that I was not to be the editor of the Brooklyn *Union* five years, and no reason was given. And I said, that in view of that extraordinary announcement, and in view of the sudden cessation of that promised engagement, some explanation was due by me to the public, to account for that event, and that the explanation which I designed to make and publish was a plain and simple recital of the exact facts narrated by Mr. Bowen in the interview with me on the 26th of December, also the exact facts that occurred in the interview between him and me two or three days after, when he grew angry and violent; also the exact facts of his terminating my engagement with those two papers a day or two after that interview; that I felt that my duty to myself required a plain statement of the facts in the case; that accordingly, under that sense of duty, I had written a letter to Mr. Bowen reciting all the facts; that I had written it very carefully, taking the advice of Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, of Mr. Moulton, and of Mr. Gordon L. Ford, and that, acting upon their advice, and particularly upon the advice of the oldest of those gentlemen, Mr. Robinson, I had studiously kept out of this letter all ground of difference between Mr. Beecher and myself; I had only stated in the letter the grounds of difference between Mr. Bowen and myself, and I had prepared the letter, and expected to publish it; that Mr. Moulton had counseled me not to publish it, and that that was the way the case then stood; my recollection is that at that point of the narrative Mr. Moulton either said to Mr. Beecher that he had counseled me not to publish the letter, or else he said to me, "Theodore, you know that I have been opposed to the publication of this letter, or to the recital to the public of any of the facts therein contained." I cannot undertake to give all the conversation that ensued. The next point of the interview was not as to the publication of the letter, for I yielded my acquiescence to Mr. Moulton's rather peremptory request and demand—

Mr. Evarts—Merely confine yourself to what you said, Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Tilton (continuing)—Yes, Sir. Mr. Moulton then held a conversation with Mr. Beecher as to the contents of the letter, the point of that conversation being this, as I remember: Mr. Moulton said: "Mr. Beecher, I do not want to know anything from curiosity as to the truth or falsity of the charges which Mr. Bowen makes against you; I have no wish to inquire; Mr. Bowen is a man for whom I have very little respect, and I do not want to interfere in your affairs with him any further than I can be of service; tell me this, however, Mr. Beecher, is there anything in this letter which you are afraid to meet in case it is published? In other words, has Mr. Bowen any rod which he can hold over you? Has he any evidence to prove these or similar charges, or anything against your moral character?" Mr. Beecher said in reply to that—said in substance, and he spoke with much anger, and I think he took the letter in his hand and pointed to some of the statements in it—he said, in substance, that, so far from it being true, as Mr. Bowen, had alleged, that he [Mr. Beecher] had made to Mr. Bowen any confessions of adultery; that he [Mr. Beecher] had had a settlement with Mr. Bowen in the previous February; that that settlement had been reduced to writing and signed at the time; that it contained numerous items, covering the whole field of their dispute, and there was in it no reference to any such thing as adultery; that he could produce, if necessary, to Mr. Moulton the heads of that settlement, and Mr. Moulton would see for himself that there was no accusation of Mr. Bowen against Mr. Beecher of any such crime as adultery. He said furthermore that so far as Mr. Bowen's general charges against him were concerned—and I remember that he lifted his hand and brought it down with a good deal of force on his knee and said, "I am not afraid to meet Mr. Bowen here or anywhere, as to any statement that he may make." He then said to Mr. Moulton, not to me, but in my presence: "Now, it may be very natural for you to suppose that in view of such charges as those I would deny their truth even if they were true, but in order to convince you that I do not deny the truth, I am going to admit that Mr. Bowen has pointed to a story in which there is some truth, though not as Mr. Bowen has stated it." Mr. Beecher then turned over the pages of the letter, and, hunting through the pages, put his finger on a statement made in the letter to the effect that he [Mr. Beecher] had been charged by Mr. Bowen with a violent assault—

Judge Neilson—Does not that relate to the—

Mr. Fullerton—I will stop him in a moment, Sir—one moment.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand the right of my learned friend to stop him.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not suppose my right depends on my friend's understanding it, by any means. I propose to stop him to such an extent as it becomes apparent what he is going to speak of.

Judge Neilson—Then, witness, if the conversation, as it proceeded, related to a third person, you are not to name the third person.

Mr. Evarts—That direction, if your Honor please, I except to as before.

Mr. Fullerton—The learned counsel is quite at liberty to do so, but I shall not take the responsibility of allowing improper evidence; and allow me to say, your Honor, in justice to myself, that I should not have permitted, without calling your Honor's attention, the witness to proceed in any further relation which concerned third persons.

Mr. Evarts—We might at least have the part of the letter pointed out which the witness refers to.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose it is sufficient to say that it is the same part that Mr. Moulton referred to in his evidence.

Mr. Evarts—The letter is before him; he can point out the part.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will leave that for the gentleman to do on the cross-examination.

WHAT ELSE OCCURRED AT THAT INTERVIEW.

Q.—Omitting that part, Mr. Tilton, go on and state what else occurred during that interview, if anything more occurred. A.—Mr. Beecher said that there was a peculiar malignity in Mr. Bowen's charge against him of having committed violence, because there had been no violence, there had been mutual acquiescence; that he had never committed violence upon any woman, and God knew that he had committed no violence upon that woman.

Mr. Fullerton (to witness)—You need not go any further upon that point. Omit all that relates to that event and state what else occurred.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that instruction on the part of counsel being permitted in the taking of evidence.

Judge Neilson—It is always competent to omit part of a conversation not necessary to the question under investigation, and it is proper now.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is part of the evidence that they are giving and producing as pertinent to this investigation.

Mr. Fullerton—No; it is part of the evidence that I am not giving.

Mr. Evarts—The conversation concerning the letter is part of the evidence which they introduce as pertinent, and no interruption or instruction by counsel to the witness to omit part of the truth, in my judgment, is authorized by the rules of evidence.

Judge Neilson—Of course not, but—

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor knows perfectly well why I omit it.

Judge Neilson—I instructed you to omit it—all relations as to the third person.

Mr. Fullerton—It does relate to a third person.

Mr. Evarts—Why, all the charges relate to third persons. All the charges relate to immoralities with women.

Judge Neilson—We have nothing to do with immoralities with women.

Mr. Evarts—Then let the whole subject be ruled out, and not let them introduce it till the subject becomes inconvenient to them and runs against a contradiction that cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Fullerton—It is inconvenient in no other sense than that it would be improper to introduce a third person into this trial when it would subserve no good purpose.

Mr. Evarts—The time to consider that was in the beginning, and not after the subject has been introduced.

Judge Neilson—Allow me to ask if you think it would be incompetent to give part of a conversation, part of which might be pertinent and part not. It would be strange to omit all because part was not pertinent.

Mr. Evarts—I do not mean, your Honor, to go any further now than to say that the time for my learned friend to consider whether he would extract any evidence from this witness on the subject of incidents referred to in that letter was before he began upon it and not in the middle of it.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not propose to put myself in any such attitude as that. I know what use counsel would make of it if I did—if no reference was made to that subject, and I mean to deprive him of that weapon.

Mr. Evarts—Now he means to deprive me of both weapons. He proposes to deprive me of the weapon of omission because he does not omit, and he proposes to deprive me of the weapon of the denial of that statement because he does not allow that to be testified. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Well, at all events, if I have given my learned friend an opportunity to say something on the subject I have done something. The gentleman can call out that branch of the examination if he is disposed to take the responsibility of doing so. We will see whether he will or not.

Judge Neilson—Yes, those last passages should be stricken out.

Mr. Fullerton—I have no objection to striking out the last passages. I only went so far to enable your Honor to see what was left out, so that your Honor would see the motive for leaving it out.

Mr. Evarts—It cannot be with our consent that they undertake to produce before this jury evidence, and then stop it, and then consent, after it has had its influence, to have it struck out. When I propose to strike out, why, that is on my responsibility.

Mr. Fullerton—And what I propose to leave out, that is on my responsibility.

Mr. Evarts—You have put it in.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not put it in, and you cannot force me to do it.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I call your attention to the interview. Have you given all of that interview; do you remember leaving that part of it out? A.—The interview was mostly, at the time, about those matters just excluded. I remember that toward the close of it Mr. Beecher said that though he had assured us that he was not afraid to face Bowen on the ground that Bowen could produce no evidence against him, yet he did not wish this letter published; and that if I could see my way clear to a justification in some other less dangerous way, he hoped I would adopt it; for he said that the public were only too willing to believe charges against a clergyman, and that if these charges which Mr. Bowen had made should be made public many people would believe them, whether true or false, and that, in proportion as people believed Mr. Bowen's stories against him, they would be likely to believe in any accusations—any rumors that might be set afloat concerning himself and Elizabeth; and just in proportion that rumors should get afloat against him and Elizabeth people would be likely to go back and believe the charges of Mr. Bowen. So, he said, for the safety of Elizabeth, and for his own protection, he hoped I would not print that letter, but seek some other method of vindicating myself before the public.

Q.—Was that letter then published? A.—No, Sir: I never published it.

Q.—Now, what else occurred there, if anything? A.—I don't remember anything at this moment.

Q.—Did you break up, then, and separate? A.—My impression is that Mr. Moulton asked me if I would retire; that was his usual method in my interviews with Mr. Beecher there; I was sometimes sent for, and the interview was held, and Mr. Moulton usually had something he wished to say.

Q.—Well, it ended in that way, did it? A.—Yes, Sir.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW—BEECHER AFRAID THAT MOULTON WOULD DIE.

Q.—I wish to call your attention to another interview in the same month, (between the 15th and 20th of January,) between yourself and Mr. Beecher; do you recollect such an interview? A.—I recollect that very shortly after the interview which I have just been adverting to, Mr. Moulton was taken seriously ill, and at the height of that illness he lay at the point of death; I went to the house one day, and the servant told me that Mr. Beecher was up stairs; I did not go up; I remained in the parlor; pretty soon Mr. Beecher came down stairs, and went in through the door that I went in the parlor, came in and said, with great agitation of manner: "Frank is very sick; he is at the grave's edge; I am afraid he will die, and if he dies, Theodore, what will then become of your case and mine?" He stood a moment, and when I made no reply, he said to me, with tears in his eyes: "Theodore, Frank has saved my life, and I would willingly to-day give my life to save Frank's." And he stepped quickly forward toward me, and put both his hands against my face in this manner, [indicating,] and kissed me on the forehead, and suddenly retired from the room and the house.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, do you recollect another interview with Mr. Beecher toward the close of the same month, on or about the 28th or 29th of January; and if so, tell us where it took place, and what occurred? A.—I recollect another interview with Mr. Beecher; whether it was in the close of that month or in the beginning of the month following, I am unable to state. It was after Mr. Moulton had got well enough to receive guests and talk with us in his bed-chamber.

Q.—Go on? A.—I was sent for at that interview.

Q.—And where did it take place? A.—It took place in Mr. Moulton's sick-room.

Q.—Give us the interview as near as you recollect it. A.—I think perhaps I am wrong in that last answer; my impression is Mr. Moulton was then well enough to go out of his room, and that we went into one room and out of that into another; I won't be positive about that; the object of that interview—

Mr. Evarts—Tell what took place.

Mr. Fullerton—What took place? A.—I had been sent for by Mr. Moulton to come, but when I arrived there Mr. Beecher was present. Mr. Moulton held in his hands a letter which Mr. Beecher had received from Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother. Mr. Beecher had brought that letter to Mr. Moulton, and there were some statements in that letter concerning which I was asked to make explanation—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, please, [handing paper up to witness.] Look at this Exhibit No. 7, and say if that is the letter of Mrs. Morse, of which you have just spoken? A. [after examining paper]—The letter of Mrs. Morse, as it was then under discussion, had a date on the top. This seems to have no date; [after examining paper further] still, Mr. Fullerton, I find, on looking at it, that this is the letter; the top of it has been cut off.

Mr. Fullerton—That is as it was published in the newspaper. [To witness.] What is the number of the Exhibit?

The witness—No. 7.

Q.—You recognize that as the letter which was the subject of conversation then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your attention was called to some particular part of it, I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. MORSE'S STATEMENTS FALSE.

Q.—Now, tell us the interview. A.—Mr. Moulton wanted to know whether I had told twelve persons of Mr. Beecher's criminal relationship with Mrs. Tilton. I said I had not. Mr. Moulton then said this letter of Mrs. Morse had made that charge against me. I said, "Let me see it," and I took the letter and I read it, and I said Mrs. Morse's statement that I had told twelve persons the story, was as false as another statement which the letter contained, namely—it is somewhere in it—I do not stop to point it out exactly—that I had not money enough to buy my family food to eat. I turned to Mr. Moulton, and I said, "You know well enough how false that statement is;" and I turned to Mr. Beecher, and said: "Mr. Moulton understands well enough how false that statement is, because his firm are my bankers, and there are several thousand dollars there on deposit now." I don't know how much. Mr. Moulton said, with reference to that statement to Mr. Beecher, that he knew one statement to be false, about my lack of money, and he believed the other to be false; that is, that I had told the twelve persons. Mr. Beecher then asked me what persons I had told. I told him that I had told some persons. I then said that after Mrs. Tilton had made her confession to me, in July, 1870, that I had shortly after that informed Oliver Johnson and Mrs. Martha Bradshaw. That, during the Summer, I had informed no other person, but I told him that possibly twelve persons did know of the fact. I said that shortly after Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Bradshaw were informed, Mrs. Tilton herself had informed her mother, Mrs. Morse. I said, furthermore, that during the Summer Mrs. Tilton's brother, Mr. Joseph L. Richards, had come to me one day and asked me whether or not I had noticed Mr. Beecher's visits to my house, and whether I was quite sure that they were altogether of a pastoral character; I told him—I told Mr. Beecher also—that Mrs. Morse, on hearing the story from Mrs. Tilton, had communicated it to Mr. Richards; that I believed Mr. Richards had informed his wife; I told him that I believed Mrs. Morse was propagating this story in this way, namely, that she was saying in her family and to her relatives that Theodore made such and such charges against Elizabeth; and that her method of denouncing me for making such charges was a very fatal way of propagating the charges themselves. I told him that Mr. Moulton had informed his two partners as necessary adjuncts to his own mind, and in consultations; and that so far as any other persons knowing anything about the tale, that intelligence must have been received through Mrs. Morse's very free communications in the manner in which I have indicated. I told him that the only persons whom I had ever informed were Oliver Johnson, Martha A. Bradshaw, and Francis D. Moulton.

Q.—Did you— A. (interrupting)—I— Shall I go on?

Q.—Go on, Mr. Tilton? A.—Some other letters were then produced besides this one.

Q.—Well, in that connection, I hand you a paper, and ask whether that was produced at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who produced it? A.—This letter was present at that time, but I am unable to say whether Mr. Moulton produced it or Mr. Beecher; the letter was there, I know.

Q.—State whether it was the subject of conversation; what was said in regard to it? A.—I was asked whether or not I had made the charge which that letter contained.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment.

Mr. Tilton—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Fullerton (after a short delay)—We may as well go on. What was said in regard to this letter?

Mr. Evarts—What did he say before?

Mr. Fullerton—He says that he was asked whether he made the charge which that letter contained. Go on, Sir.

Mr. Tilton—I do not know who brought the letter there; it was there when I came. I was sent for, and this letter was there before me.

TILTON'S REMARKS TO THE DETRIMENT OF BEECHER.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say concerning what the letter contained? A.—He asked me whether or not I had ever said that he preached to forty of his mistresses, the allusion being to a statement in the letter. I told him that during the Summer I had frequently made remarks to his detriment, but whether I had made that particular remark or not I could not say. I called his attention to the fact that that letter was a copy of one written to me by Mrs. Tilton in the Fall, before I received from him what is now known as the letter of contrition, and before Mr. Moulton attempted to keep the peace. I had made no statement against him after; that I had not made that particular statement, I thought, but would not deny speaking severely against him to friends during the Summer.

Mr. Fullerton—Did Mr. Beecher say where he got the letter?

Mr Evarts—He did not say that the letter was produced by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not say that he did.

Mr. Evarts—You assume it.

The Court—Did Mr. Beecher say where it came from?

Mr. Evarts—The question assumes that Mr. Beecher produced the letter. It is not necessary to lead a witness.

The Court—I think it objectionable, as you suggest.

HE CAUTIONS BEECHER AGAINST MRS. MORSE.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, I will put the question as your Honor suggests; all I care for is the answer. What was said, if anything, about the origin of that letter? A.—I do not know that anything was said about the origin. The point of the conversation was in regard to the contents of the letter and the fact that Mrs. Morse had been writing such things; and I remember asking Mr. Beecher whether or not he had, among his papers, any other letters of Mrs. Morse which, if opened by his wife or any other person, might give unconscious evidence against himself and Mrs. Tilton; he said, no; I told him that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous person, and that if he were in the habit of writing to her he would be receiving letters from her continually; that I had received letters from her offering violence, threatening to take my life, impeaching my sanity, calling me a drunkard and a brute, and letters of various kinds; that she might take a turn of mind and write him letters; that Mrs. Morse had very often spoken of the case in words not concealing, but rather revealing, her daughter's guilt; that if he encouraged her in writing to him, she might send him a letter which, if opened by another person, might let out the whole story.

WHAT ELSE OCCURRED?

Mr. Fullerton—What else occurred?

Mr. Tilton—I told him and Mr. Moulton, or both, that this letter—I do not now refer to the letter lying before you, but the letter which was dated Jan. 28, and which was the origin of the interview; Jan. 27 I mean—I told him that that letter ought to be answered; that owing to Mrs. Morse's peculiar temperament, if he allowed it to go unnoticed she might take offense and strike him and Elizabeth some unexpected blow. I told him that I had had a long experience with Mrs. Morse, and that she was amenable to courtesy and kindness, but that if she took offense, she was very reckless; so that for the safety of Elizabeth it would be necessary that Mrs. Morse should be dealt with in a very kindly way. I recommended that the answer to that letter should be one that would contain an expression of kindly feeling, and also such a letter that Mrs. Morse, in some other mood of mind, could not use to Elizabeth's detriment.

Q.—State whether or not the letter which you proposed was prepared at that time? A.—A letter was prepared by Mr. Beecher in reply to that; I have seen the manuscript of it; it is in evidence; I will not say, I cannot positively swear, that he wrote that reply on the spot, but I am very distinct in my recollection up to this point, namely, that the spirit and substance of that reply were agreed upon at that interview—whether the actual draft was made or not at that time, I do not remember.

Mr. Fullerton (handing paper)—Look at exhibit No. 8; is that the letter? A.—If this is correctly printed, it is the one to which I refer.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else that occurred in that interview? A.—Yes, Sir. During that interview I took a letter out of my pocket and exhibited it, which Mrs. Morse had sent to Mr. Bowen; it was a letter which she

Continued on Sixth Page.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Ernani, (English Opera)—Mme. Van Zandt, Mr. Castle, Mr. Carleton, Mr. Peakes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Twixt Axe and Crown—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, Tennessee.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Rogues of New-York—Four Lovers.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—Opening of the Grand Hall.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Color Paintings.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

The Louisiana debate in the Senate was divided yesterday between Mr. West, of Louisiana, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont. The former made, as a point against the Democrats, a review of the circumstances under which the leaders of that party in Louisiana in 1872 had called on the President to disperse the Legislature of the State. He declared that the evils under which the State was suffering were due largely to the course of the opposition, which was particularly responsible for the fall in the public securities—a view which is, to a great degree, just. Mr. West also stated that Gov. Kellogg had been frustrated in many sincere attemps to reform the Government by the Democrats themselves, who balked him at every step. The Senator defended with warmth the character of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State who had sustained the Kellogg Government. They were natives of Louisiana, and their reputation was without stain.

Mr. Morrill's speech was in reply to that of Senator Schurz. He objected to the Republican Party being held responsible for the condition of affairs in the South, and regretted that the Missouri Senator had not found it in his heart to say in even a low tone to his friends, the Democrats of the South, "Turn back, while it is yet time." The Democrats were not endeavoring to produce reconciliation in the South, but the contrary. They boasted that they could produce order, but it would be at a fearful price. Both Mr. Morrill's speech, and that of Mr. West, were largely devoted to the general political aspects of the question, and were silent as to specific propositions for settling it. This is the general tone of the debate, and it is to be regretted. The end of the session is drawing nigh, and it will be a bad thing for the country and for the Republican Party if this matter is not determined before adjournment. We should regard it as a great misfortune if the Southern question were finally to fall into the hands of the Democrats. Nothing could be worse. But our leaders seem strongly inclined to allow it.

Another, and very strenuous effort was made in the House of Representatives yesterday, to secure the introduction of the rule extending the power of the majority for the remainder of the session. It at first received within three votes of the necessary two-thirds. Two votes were afterward added. But Mr. James B. Sener, a Republican from Virginia, persisted in voting with the minority, and defeated the passage of the motion. Mr. Sener's motive undoubtedly was to prevent the passage of the Civil Rights bill, against which his constituency is strongly prejudiced. A second attempt, on the motion of Mr. Butler, was a desperate one. One hundred and seventy-three Republicans voted for the rule, and eighty-eight Democrats, with Mr. Sener, voted against it. The result was a decided defeat. The Democrats mustered within four of their entire strength. At this point Mr. Garfield moved that the House take a recess, which was carried. This enables the majority to resume their attempts to amend the rules to-morrow. We have now seen four legislative days and a good part of a fifth wasted on this business, without any gain, so far as can be seen, for the party whose representatives are engaged in it.

The Street-cleaning Bureau is determined not to be beaten by the climate if it can help it. Last night large gangs of men were again at work sweeping the snow from many of our principal thoroughfares. As soon as the snow is cleared away, another fall takes place, and the labor seems to be thrown away. But the authorities deserve, and will receive, great credit for their efforts; and we must say that in this particular respect, the management of the City is now far better than we have seen it for years past.

Senator Fox has introduced a bill in regard to the Infant Asylum which will require some watching. It raises the scale of payment allowed to that institution by the City authorities, and it proposes to put a very handsome sum at the disposal of the asylum by making its provisions retroactive. Apart altogether from the old question of whether the public nursery under the control of the Commissioners of Charities does not do the work of the asylum at a cheaper rate, there comes up the new question of how the constitutional amendments affect bills of this character. To the ordinary mind, the amendments to Article VIII. appear to be absolutely prohibitory of any such grants as the one to which this bill refers. The question must be definitely settled some day, and the Legislature may as well proceed to settle it now. The Attorney General has just given an opinion in regard to the constitutionality of the Swamp Land act. Let him be appealed to for the purpose of settling if possible the precise bearing upon the grants to charitable institutions of the new constitutional prohibition against grants to private corporations.

Petitions are being industriously circulated in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in some parts of the West, particularly in Missouri, praying Congress to increase the duties on imports, and not to restore the duties on tea and coffee. We confess we do not understand the reasoning by which the object of these petitions is made to appear desirable. It was very generally believed when the tax on tea and coffee was taken off that the measure was supported by the Protectionists because some reduction was to be made, and if it did not fall on tea and coffee it would fall on the protected goods. But now that we need all the increase of revenue which we are likely to be able to obtain from any source, there can be no advantage to protected manufactures that tea and coffee should remain untaxed; unless it may be the theory of the manufacturers, for whom the country has already done so much, that *all* sources of revenue, except taxes on their competitors' goods, must be abandoned.

The increasing audacity of thieves may be inferred from the reports of violence that have reached us within a day or two. The Staten Island burglary was a most astonishing affair, for two safes were blown open, and the explosion, which must have been violent, did not create any alarm. Like this was the burglary at Greenwich, where the gunpowder trick was tried, but without securing any plunder. In both cases, apparently, the robbers ran great risk of immediate detection. The conspiracy at Memphis, however, was more elaborate than any recent crime of that sort. The conspirators went to the trouble of hiring and preparing an office, into which an express messenger was lured and robbed, not less than five persons being required to execute the details of the plot. We cannot help thinking that so much ingenuity and study, if honestly applied, would, after all, be much more remunerative in the long run.

An important debate in the French Assembly is expected to-day. Yesterday the Committee on constitutional bills, to whom was referred the proposition relating to the power to dissolve the Assembly, reported in favor of granting that power to MacMahon alone. It had been proposed to lodge authority to dissolve with the President and Senate combined. The Assembly has already indicated that it is opposed to a personal Government and in favor of the creation of a constitutional one. The bill reported yesterday is hostile to this principle, and, furthermore, proposes to leave the power of dissolution with MacMahon alone and withdraw it from future Presidents—if there should be any. Debate on the bill is deferred until to-day. A proposition to make the President ineligible to take command of the forces drew from the Ministry the authoritative statement that MacMahon would resign the Presidency if debarred from drawing his sword in the defense of his country.

THE RAPID TRANSIT MEETING.

The most encouraging feature about the Chamber of Commerce meeting in favor of rapid transit was the resolute way in which all proposals not bearing upon the main purpose were voted down. The person who thinks that an act of the Legislature is all that is needed to give New-York rapid transit was, of course, there with his pet notion; so was the other typical person who wants the City to take up the job at the expense of the tax-payers. Then there were the people who want to drive a bargain in behalf of the owners of existing franchises, and their coadjutors who would like to put in a good word for this and the other engineering plan, which is warranted to effect a cheap and easy solution of all the difficulties of the question. But it soon became evident that the great majority of those present at the meeting were practical business men, and not noisy theorists or agents of existing corporations. The declared object of the movement has been from the first to test the possibility of raising a certain definite amount of money, and partly from the firmness of the Chairman; and partly owing to the good sense of those who were present yesterday, all discussion not relevant to this object was promptly ruled out. People who want to ventilate fancy schemes and submit drafts of new bills, can doubtless be gratified by appearing before the Aldermanic committee, which meets to-morrow. If that body can do no positive good, it can, at least, furnish a convenient outlet for the "gas" of which the slightest public reference to rapid transit seems to generate very large quantities.

A fair beginning was made with a subscription list yesterday. Twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed by thirteen of the gentlemen present, which, with the subscriptions already offered through The Times and not duplicated on the above list, make a total subscription to start with of about forty thousand dollars. Then one gentleman present declared his readiness to subscribe ten thousand dollars provided that other nine could be found to do the same, and nine gentlemen of good standing subscribed an obligation "to use their best efforts in obtaining subscriptions to the extent of at least $50,000 each." There certainly has been no rapid-transit scheme started in New-York under conditions so favorable as those which mark the beginning of the present one. Confidence grows with every fresh movement made toward the realization of Mr. Drake's idea, and the prompt, business-like energy which marks every step taken by the promoters of the plan is calculated to excite the most sanguine anticipations.

The conditions of subscription agreed upon yesterday were simple but comprehensive. They define the object of the "deferred capital fund" to be "investment in the capital stock of a railway to be constructed from the southerly end of Manhattan Island to such points northerly as may be determined on," and they state the transportation of passengers and freight to be the purpose of the railway. Two-thirds of the subscribers, who must represent a majority of the subscribed stock, are to determine the conditions of its investment, but one of these conditions must be the waiving of any claim for interest or dividends till the enterprise has acquired surplus earnings which are not needed for payments on its bonds and preferred stock. Finally, the minimum amount to be subscribed is fixed at three millions of dollars.

Everything now depends upon the merchants, capitalists, and real estate owners of New-York. If they have as much faith in the future as is being exhibited by those who are making large pecuniary sacrifices to build up the commercial rivals of New-York, the scheme is certain to be a success. If they lack that, both the present movement and all the other enterprises necessary to utilize the unequaled natural advantages of this City are doomed to failure. A confessed inability to achieve rapid transit on the basis now proposed, would be a very bad omen for the maintenance of the commercial supremacy of this City.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LIBEL SUIT.

The action for libel which has recently been tried in England is one which concerns the press all over the world. Many comments have already been made upon it in this country which were evidently based on a misapprehension of the facts, as they necessarily must have been since the full reports of the proceedings were not received till yesterday. The action was nominally against Baron Grant, a somewhat notorious speculator in London, and Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the London *Times*, but it is quite clear that Grant was only brought in by an adroit move of the plaintiff, while the *Times* undertook the expense and responsibility of defending the action on the part of Sampson.

The action was brought by a man named Ruberry, for libels contained in the city (or money) article of the *Times*. These articles related to one of the greatest frauds which have ever been devised for the benefit of a speculative community. It was an alleged discovery of diamond fields in Arizona, concerning which Mr. Clarence King made a report to the Directors of the "San Francisco and New-York Mining and Commercial Company" on the 11th November, 1872. Mr. King clearly proved that the "diamond fields" had simply been "salted." He tested the locality in the most thorough manner, and came to these conclusions—we copy from his report which now lies before us:

> "The result of these ten links of proof are:
>
> That the gems exist in positions where nature alone could never have placed them.
>
> That they do not exist where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them.
>
> Finally, that some designing hand has 'salted' them with deliberate, fraudulent intent."

Two men, named Slack and Arnold, claimed the honor of "discovering" this diamond field; with them were associated, among other persons, the man named Ruberry, who pretended that he had stumbled over an ant-hill, and found that it contained nothing but rubies and diamonds. He and his confederates were exposed in the New-York *Sun*, some time in November or December, 1872. These facts were stated in the most moderate language in the London *Times* city articles of Nov. 18, 1872, and 20th December, 1872. Ruberry was mentioned only incidentally. As to the fact that the diamond fields were a swindle, there seems to be no dispute. Ruberry's connection with the swindle is, in our opinion, equally clear. It is true that nobody saw him take out the diamonds from a bag and sprinkle them over the ground; but he was in the company of the men who did it, and thus exposed himself to the gravest charges. His defense was that he was deceived, and that he believed the diamond fields to be genuine. In that case, he must have been a fool; but the evidence shows that he was not a fool. He had previously been mixed up in all sorts of "wildcat" companies. There was the "Lincoln Gold Mining Company," the "Pyramid Range Company," the "Mineral Hill Company," and, lastly, the "Emma Mine Company." *The Times*, in warning the public against the Arizona diamond fields discovery, simply protected that public from further spoliation and robbery. It rendered the community a service, and we venture to say that any jury which could have been brought together in the United States would have recognized and appreciated that service, and sent Ruberry out of court a great deal faster than he had come into it. For we do not hesitate to assert, after a careful examination of all the facts, that Ruberry *was* involved in the rascalities of the diamond fields fraud. We may go even further, and assert that Ruberry is clearly an adventurer of the lowest character He began his career in this country in 1863 by obtaining letters of marque from Jefferson Davis for a privateer, which, in conjunction with others, he fitted out "to operate," as the Chief Baron said in his summing up, "against either the mercantile navy or the Government Navy, or both, of the United States." The Chief Baron went on to say that this was a highly-honorable exploit; but, on this side of the Atlantic, at least, we may take leave to express a different opinion. The privateer was seized in the harbor of San Francisco, and Ruberry and his associates were tried and convicted. They were afterward released—the Chief Baron says through the intervention of Mr. Bright—and in 1864, Ruberry returned to London, and began to exercise his ingenuity in forming bubble companies. In 1872, Ruberry, who at that time was in a slight difficulty with his wife which required the intervention of the Divorce Court, thought proper to return to this country to give it once more the benefit of his experience and abilities. He came over with another man named Harpending, and soon afterward they discovered between them these diamond mines in Arizona. In California he had to encounter the keen journalists of San Francisco, and they very soon saw through his little scheme. After that he went to Chicago, and—as the Chief Baron said, and we hope his knowledge of law is better than his geographical knowledge—"from Chicago he went to see a great and celebrated natural curiosity *at no great distance*, called the Mammoth Caves." There he met two men named Slack and Arnold, who are admitted to have been concerned in "salting" the mines. They were proved to have bought the rough stones in London and Paris. How did Ruberry become associated with these men if he was innocent of all participation in the frauds? Then came Mr. Clarence King's disclosure, and after that Ruberry was taken sick, returned to England, and finished up by bringing his action for damages against the *Times* for defamation of character.

His intimate association with the men who salted the mines is not denied; his presence on the scene of the fraud is not denied. The comments of the *Times* upon his part in the transaction were most moderate. How, then, did he manage to induce a jury to give him damages? The diamond fields were a fraud of the grossest kind, and the *Times* had every reason to believe that Ruberry was connected with those frauds. That much is clear. But an appeal of an able and slightly unscrupulous lawyer to a jury of British tradesmen, against the license of the press, never fails to produce its effect. In this case, the Solicitor General (who appeared for Ruberry) dwelt much upon the libels, even "upon her Majesty on the throne *down to the humblest tradesman*," which appeared in the press. He deplored, he wept over them. It broke his heart to read them. To libel the Queen on the throne, that he might have stood; but to see the British Tradesman traduced—it was that which pierced him to the quick. He went on to say that he did not accuse the *Times*—oh, dear, no! But the prejudice which he sought to create was equally obvious, and he knew very well that he had succeeded. The press may publish libels now and then; but for a good, thorough, licensed, professional libeler, commend us to a British counsel pleading before a jury of British Tradesmen. We scarcely remember three instances, in the course of twenty years' experience, in which the B. T. have not relieved their overcharged souls by bringing a verdict against the newspaper.

But the case was complicated by an incident which had no direct bearing upon it, but which was used by Ruberry and his counsel with great effect. Ruberry had discovered that Mr. Sampson had received money from Baron Grant, the speculator above mentioned. Grant swore that these payments had no connection with Ruberry or the diamond swindle—as the Chief Baron, (who, as usual, summed up dead against the newspaper,) was obliged to admit, "Grant, upon his oath, positively and solemnly denied that he had ever mentioned the name of Ruberry to Mr. Sampson, or Mr. Sampson to him." But Grant was forced to admit that he had made money payments to Sampson from time to time. And that Sampson dishonored himself and his calling by entering into these transactions is only too clear. It is needless to say that the chief editor and proprietor of the *Times* knew nothing of these transactions. They are men far above the reach of improper influences—men not only of great ability, and of almost unrivaled experience in public affairs and of men, but of the most lofty honor and integrity. They would rather sacrifice everything than see the reputation of their great journal tarnished. "The honor and independence of this paper," says the *Times* in its article on this action, "must ever be above suspicion, and the humiliation we have suffered is hard to bear—a hardship compared with which the damages that have been awarded to Mr. Ruberry are as a feather in the air." There is no journalist of proper feeling who will not sympathize with the conductors of the *Times* in the sorrow which the bad faith of their subordinate has occasioned them. They have been betrayed, as all of us are likely to be; but they have taken what precautions men can to guard against a similar betrayal in the future, and even in the case which was the accidental means of disclosing Grant's relations with Sampson, it is proved that they did no more than their duty. The paper warned the public against a gigantic swindle, and it deserved the thanks of the community instead of the adverse verdict of a jury.

WORDS AND THEIR USES.

If Mr. Richard Grant White does not "get after" some of the reporters of the Brooklyn trial, we shall soon have a worse variety of "newspaper English" than we have ever dreamed of. People say that the whole Brooklyn business, called by various names, is demoralizing. It has demoralized the reporters to a shocking degree, and now it is sweeping into the language. It has created a slang of its own. We hear people describe a state of petty anxiety as "sitting on the ragged edge," just as glibly as a son of Nevada will call a cock-fight a "chicken matinée," or style a stridulous-voiced mule as a "Washoe canary." The euphuism in all these cases is complete; it is a disguise so utter that only an initiated person sees any likeness or any fun in the image. An admiring spectator in the Brooklyn court-room said of one of the prominent characters, "He's the great North American witness, he is." But when a reporter, longing to say his say about the trial, and give his private conclusions thereon, struggles with his desire and his dim sense of decency, the result is most wonderful. We have had occasion to refer to the "doomful smile," and the "bluff, agricultural" person which figured in the *Herald* reports. Indeed, the court found it necessary to admonish the reporter that this subtle attempt to prejudge the case by distorted descriptions would not be tolerated. Thus sat upon and exposed, the overcharged reporter finds it hard to express any portion of his thoughts. He seems to say, "Why am I in this newspaper, if I can't use it to give my own ideas of things?" So we have a desperate attempt to smuggle opinions and prejudices into words that seem to have no uses. Like the cryptographer, he hides his meaning in the densest obscurity. Only the subtle effect is designed to be discovered.

For example, the hapless Mr. Beach is fallen foul of by this word-flinging reporter, and described as being at times "as suave as a commercial partner." A New-England provincialism refers to an obsequious person as "sarvey." But, why "suave" to a commercial partner? The same gentleman is said to be furthermore "commonplace," or, as it is immediately added, "among lawyers he is what Burns was among poets." This is a specially hard case; the lawyers and the poets must unravel it among themselves. The average mind gives it up. If the gentleman thus publicly assailed does not like his portrait, the reporter will put his objection down to the account of that hostility to the press which he further lucidly declares "honest writers will consider according to its propriety in each instance." Of another lawyer in the case, this magnificent descriptive writer says that "his arguments are generally editorializing." Editorializing! And there are people who think this is the English language. But he hastens on to say that the same advocate has his features "in rein"—whatever that may be—and that he "can drive them magnificently even upon the Judge." The figure of an eminent lawyer, with a doomful smile, battering his Roman nose magnificently into the face of the Judge on the bench is capital. We commend it to the artists. Mr. Pryor fares worst at the hands of this wordy Philistine. Of him it is said, with matchless cruelty, that "Nothing is reduced by his success in New-York." This must mean something very dreadful; fortunately, nobody knows what it does mean. So of another series of epithets applied to Mr. Pryor, who is said to be "fervid, decisive, copious, indignant, cool, desirous, and business," all at once. The writer complacently adds that "nothing can be more irrelevant than the manner of the three lawyers." We should say so, if this confused welter of words has any meaning beneath its agitated surface.

As we have said, this sort of writing is the result of a determination to disguise opinions in matter written under instructions not to be impertinent. Hence, we are told that the course of the plaintiff in the case has been of such a character as to make him formidable. He is not to testify lest he should "incite the jury." He has made every fact "projectile," and he has "evaporated" extraneous matter. The plaintiff has also embarked in this cause "his entire temperament, which is the bulk of his fortune." We should say that a man whose income was locked up in his temperament had a small chance to get on at the butcher's and baker's. With airy indifference to law, this sage commentator says that the course of justice in the courts is as nothing compared with "the incisive and determinate intention of the common citizen to get at the facts of the case without regard to the laws of evidence." No wonder the critic adds, that "there is too much dignity about this trial." The sensational reporter, who believes in trial by newspaper, thinks he ought to be judge, jury, and advocate, all at once, and moreover, his mind is already made up. The lawyers, he complains, "are so sensitive that a person hardly knows what to write;" so, we suppose, the person decides to write nonsense, and nonsense it certainly is. "The course of democratic writing is to get rid of the assumption and nonchalance of lawyers." Some hypercritical people may think this a trifle obscure; precisely why "democratic writing" we do not pretend to know. But it is very certain that if this sort of thing is permitted to go on indefinitely we shall require a new dictionary, and every newspaper must publish its own daily glossary. To old-fashioned people, much of the idiom of the Brooklyn scandal literature is as incomprehensible as Choctaw.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

At a time when England and other countries are beginning to foresee that the day must come when the supply of coal must fall short, it becomes an interesting question to consider what are the prospects of furnishing a supply for our own use from our own soil. The coal fields of the United States have never been accurately estimated, but there can be no doubt that large regions of the Territories which are comparatively unexplored abound in "black diamonds," as coal has not inappropriately been called. An excellent book on the coal fields of the United States was reviewed in these columns some months ago. But, of course, new discoveries are constantly being made; and a recent number of the Salt Lake *Tribune* brings before our notice the mineral wealth of the Utah Valley, in an account which is certainly calculated to startle all who do not happen to be well acquainted with the character of that region.

The Utah Valley has been the scene of many mining speculations which will not bear strict investigation, but that fact does not seem to have permanently affected legitimate enterprise. Our contemporary says: "Even the Mormon priesthood, all-potent as they have hitherto been in Zion, cannot control the spread of development, nor retard the diffusion of our increasing population. The completion of the Pacific Railroad in 1869 affording free access to the hitherto inaccessible mountain region, men who had not the fear of the Prophet before their eyes began to flock to Utah, and recognizing at a glance that the sole basis of wealth for this Territory lay in its mines, many who were possessed of capital and skill set resolutely to work to explore its cañons, and scale its mountains." The presence of silver and gold throughout this valley has served, in a great measure, to divert attention from the coal deposits, and yet there can be no doubt that eventually these will prove to be a steadier source of wealth than a gold mine. Col. Froiseth testifies that in one district (Summit County) the veins of coal are generally twelve feet in thickness, and the coal itself is that popularly known as "gas coal," of the finest quality. After making every allowance for local exaggeration, it cannot be doubted that an abundant supply of coal for the Pacific and the Pacific trade could be drawn from the Utah Valley. This would save us the trouble of going to China for fuel, and would keep the money spent in production in our own country. Iron ore of the richest kind is equally abundant. We learn from the Salt Lake *Tribune* that Iron County, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City, contains "deposits nearly vertical, along the lines of which ore is exposed in distances varying from five hundred to one thousand feet in length."

It is to be hoped, then, that the managers of future enterprises in this valley will not confine their attention exclusively to the more tempting and dazzling commodities of silver and gold. We also hope that no more "Emma Mines" will be discovered in the region. Nature has done quite enough for it without the necessity of calling in the aid of the imagination. The real, solid wealth of the district seems to be simply incalculable. The total shipments of silver ore over the Union Pacific Railroad, during the month of December, were 623,790 pounds, and 3,853,524 pounds of bullion were also transmitted. The same road carried 379,230 pounds of lead. Estimates of what a mine *may* produce are generally pretty sure to be more or less delusive; but the returns of metals and minerals actually sent by a railroad present something more substantial.

Immigration to this part of the Territory should be more encouraged than it has been in the past. The opportunities for new-comers are excellent, and they will have the advantage of being on the direct line of a great railroad, which is not only completed, but has long been in successful operation. These are considerations which always enter largely, and very properly, into the calculations of intending emigrants. The Salt Lake *Tribune* asserts that the activity throughout the valley was never so great as it is now, and the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad reported last October that its condition is unexceptionable. With the liberal policy toward the producers along the road which the managers are now pursuing, it cannot fail to be a source of benefit to the whole country, and prove an exception to the fate of so many other undertakings which have been aided by the Government.

THE SNOW, THE COLD, AND HEALTH.

This Winter, as we all know from personal experience, has been marked by great prevalence of diseases of the throat and lungs, and of the respiratory organs generally. Every Winter with us is so marked, indeed, but this one seems to have been exceptionally distressing in that respect. The old and the very young have been the greatest sufferers from the bitter cold, and what is even worse than cold, the sharp variations of our quite exasperating climate. As we remarked not long ago, the constitution which can stand the rigors and surprises of our peculiar weather is equal to the exactions of any climate on the globe. The average capacity of endurance, however, has been tried even more than usual this season, and the result has told in an almost universal experience of "colds" of all sorts and various degrees of intensity. A fall of snow like that we have just had, with the consequent thaw and slush, means thousands of wet feet, and they mean a further crop of colds. If some ingenious man should devise a plan for promptly ridding the streets of the snow after every storm, he would have conquered a serious enemy, not only of ordinary comfort, but also of the average health. Snow is a nuisance in a great city, and the grand question for consideration and ingenuity is how to get rid of it in the quickest and most effectual way. But if the question is one that puzzles us, we may take some consolation from the fact that Paris, where street-cleaning is carried to the point of science to which we fondly hope to attain some day, is, during this Winter of an exceptional fall of snow in Europe, itself in a difficulty as to what to do with its snow. Some figures on this subject, as it concerns that city, have been published, and are of interest. The total area of Paris is 19,271 acres; that occupied by streets is 3,532 acres. A fall of four inches of snow, (the fall in New-York last week was five and one-half inches,) would, therefore, give a total quantity of about four and a half millions of cubic feet of snow. Say this is reduced in volume one-half in loading, and there still would be left two and a quarter millions of cubic feet to cart away. Supposing each cart capable of carrying, say seven cubic feet of snow, and it would require no fewer than thirty thousand carts to free Paris of snow in twenty-four hours. As the island of Manhattan is thirteen and a half miles in length, and about two in its greatest breadth, some idea of the magnitude of the work of removing a heavy fall of snow in the City may be obtained from these figures. Even leaving out all the rest of the island except the four miles in the southern part which are densely inhabited, we should have a prodigious labor before us, if we once undertook to get rid of the heavy body of snow that fell on Saturday and Sunday.

The report of the Registrar General of England, which is published weekly, and is very complete and useful for sanitary comparisons, offers an opportunity for estimating the effects of temperature on health. The week ending Aug. 15, last year was characterized by only moderate changes of temperature and moderate rainfall, and the mortality from all causes was at the average rate of 26 deaths in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 19 per 1,000 in Edinburgh, 27 in Glasgow, 27 in Dublin, 21 in London. The temperature at Greenwich averaged 58°. But during last December unusually severe Winter set in, severer, in fact, than any which had been experienced for a dozen years previously in England. The death-rate for the third week in December thereupon rose to 31 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons. It was 31 per 1,000 in Edinburgh, 50 in Glasgow, 27 in Dublin, and 25 in London. The temperature averaged about 32°, after falling to 25°, and once to 18°. During the last week in December the death rate was still higher. The mortality from all causes was at the average of 41 deaths annually in every 1,000 persons living. The annual death-rate was 42 in Edinburgh, 60 in Glasgow, 45 in Dublin, and 37 in London. The mean temperature at Greenwich was 28° 8′, or 8° 5′ below the average of the fifty preceding years.

The lowest temperature was 18° 5′. We should not have called this very remarkably rigorous weather. At the Central Park last week, the mean was 26° 3′, and the lowest 18°, and last week was certainly not one that we should call specially severe. This increase in mortality in England was almost entirely due to diseases of the respiratory organs. The Registrar General, in a table of mortality due to cold, puts the excess for these five weeks of 1874, when it was so exceptionally severe, at 8.9 per 1,000, for all ages; for those under twenty, 2.2; under forty, 9.4; under sixty, 46.9; eighty and upward, 218.3, as compared with the five weeks preceding.

These figures are worth comparing with those furnished by our City Bureau of Vital Statistics. They also furnish a warning to every one to adapt his clothing with the greatest care to the demands of our climate. It is encouraging to know that the deaths in the City fell off last week eighty-eight from those of the week before, but the rate of mortality with us remains very high, and diseases of the respiratory organs rank highest among the causes of death.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

"Martha" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening, Miss Kellogg replacing Mrs. Van Zandt as *Lady Henrietta*, and a débutante Miss Addie Randall, representing *Nancy*. Miss Kellogg's performance of *Lady Henrietta* ranks with her happiest efforts; the character belongs rather to opéra comique than to grand opera; can be acceptably played without ungraceful exertion on the part of the performer, and the music allotted to the prima donna is, so to speak, uncommonly singable. Miss Kellogg does the personage complete justice in point of acting, and her vocal work leaves absolutely nothing to be wished. Miss Randall's first appearance on the stage was quite successful. The lady is young and prepossessing; her voice—a mezzo-soprano—is of excellent quality, warm and homogeneous; and her method is good. The fact that we have referred to Miss Randall as a debutante implies that she is not yet at home upon the boards; but ease and freedom of action come only with time. As it was, she sang through her rôle very nicely, and the little romance in the third act only escaped repetition through the haste of the conductor. In other respects the representation was up to the usual standard. To-night "Ernani" is to be given.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The Jubilee Singers last evening gave the first of a brief series of concerts at Steinway Hall. They have just returned from a very remunerative visit to Europe, and now enter upon a second tour through the United States. From the large audience gathered last night we are inclined to predict that it will be decidedly successful. The spectators were numerous and the applause was hearty. The singers are twelve in number, Miss Ella Shepard, as heretofore, supplying the accompaniments. The songs interpreted are familiar. They are not remarkably melodious, nor are they always exceedingly harmonious, but they are full of character and of color, and so little originality is met with nowadays that their very strangeness is agreeable. They are certainly unique compositions, and with the passing away of the jubilee singers, they will be heard no more. There was no lack of appreciation of yesterday's performance, and, as mentioned already, tokens of pleasure were abundant. The second entertainment of the kind is set down for Friday evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels last evening added to their extremely liberal programme a trick pantomime, in which Messrs. Robert Butler and John Foster lent their valuable aid to the regular company. Mr. Wambold's tasteful singing in the first part of the entertainment, and the subsequent scene between Messrs. Birch and Backus, called "The Young Actors," are alone worth the admission fee, the transactions of Messrs. Backus and Birch requiring particular mention, as more certain to produce uproarious laughter than any performance now to be witnessed. The addition to the attractions of a short but genuine pantomime, however, fills the cup of pleasure to overflowing. So long as "The Centennial"—which title Mr. Butler has bestowed upon his work—is kept upon the bills, there will be amusement for all ages at the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels, the brisk business and shifting scenes of the pantomime being admirably suited to the little folks, who are scarcely likely to appreciate the simple charm of Mr. Wambold's songs, or the rather personal, but intensely comical, "chaff" of those best of "end men" to whom reference has already been made.

WISCONSIN.

THE TENTH BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—The tenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day and resulted as follows:

Carpenter	45
Bragg	37
Cole	17

Bunn, Price, and Hazelton received one each. Absent, thirty.

CANADA.

AMERICAN CONTRACTORS AT OTTAWA—FATAL ACCIDENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—A large number of American contractors are in town in connection with the improvement of the Welland Canal.

Two men, named Mark McGivern and Robert Dougherty, were killed while blasting at a well, near this city, to-day. Under the impression that the fuse had gone out, they both went down the well to relight it. Before reaching the bottom the explosion took place. Their bodies were fearfully mangled.

THE BURNING OF THE BEAUFORT ASYLUM—TWENTY PATIENTS MISSING.

Quebec, Feb. 1.—The number of patients known to be missing since the burning of the Beaufort Female Asylum is now stated officially to be twenty. Only two bodies so far have been discovered in the ruins.

THE NEW POSTAL RULES—THREE CENTS ON LETTERS TO AND FROM CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The new postal arrangements go into force to-day. In future the charge on prepaid letters going to the United States will be three cents.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT FROM PARTY LEADERSHIP.

EARL RUSSELL'S JUDGMENT OF THE EX-PREMIER—MR. GLADSTONE'S ABILITIES AND HIS FAULTS—EFFECT OF HIS RETIREMENT ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ON HIS PARTY—HIS NEW ARTICLE ON THE POPE—LITERARY GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875.

By a curious coincidence, Mr. Gladstone's letter to Lord Granville, formally announcing his withdrawal from the leadership of the Liberal Party, appeared almost at the same moment as Earl Russell's *Recollections of Public Life*, in which occurs the following very candid statement:

"I cannot but think that I was mistaken in giving way to Mr. Gladstone as head of the Whig-Radical Party of England. During Lord Palmerston's Ministry I had every reason to admire the boldness and the judgment with which he directed our finances. I had no reason to suppose that he was less attached than I was to national honor, that he was less proud than I was of the achievements of our nation by sea and land, that he disliked the extension of our colonies, or that his measures would tend to reduce the great and glorious Empire of which he was put in charge to a manufactory of cotton cloth and a market for cheap goods, with an army and navy reduced by paltry savings to a standard of weakness and inefficiency."

There can be no doubt that this passage, read in the sense in which it is obviously intended, embodies the mature judgment not only of Earl Russell but of the moderate Liberals generally, and that the position in which Mr. Gladstone now finds himself is simply due to his conspicuous personal unfitness for the highest political place. If he could have remained as a departmental Minister, subject to the general control of the Premier and the Cabinet, with only his own special work to do, and with no necessity imposed on him of dealing with subjects in regard to which he was likely to go astray, he would have been invaluable to his party. Lord Russell does full justice, as everybody else does, to his "large capacity and power of combining the most logical demonstrations with the most captivating and dazzling rhetoric." There can be no question that Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office will be a loss in both moral and intellectual elevation to the House of Commons. Whatever his practical errors, he is always high-minded. His fatal defect is the uncertainty of his mind, his susceptibility to casual gusts of external excitement, and a certain mixture of arrogance and humility which leads him to be overbearing and contemptuous to his social equals and affectedly servile to obscure and even disreputable agitators. He has never recovered from the distrust which was inspired by his tampering with treason to civil order in the days of the Hyde Park riots. He not only would not utter a word of rebuke to the rioters, but he received with much suavity, in his own house, a deputation of the ringleaders, which included men of notoriously bad character. A want of robust, sturdy manliness has always been perceptible in his character, and English politicians, who are for the most part sportsmen, liken him to a filly in the hunting field. If the weather is hot, the mare is pretty certain to take the fences at random and spill her rider; and this has been the fate of the party whom Gladstone bore on his back.

HIS RETIREMENT ONLY PARTIAL, AND LIKELY TO GIVE TROUBLE.

I do not find that anywhere Mr. Gladstone's retirement is really regretted, except on the ground that it is incomplete and doubtful in its permanence. If he could have performed the Japanese happy dispatch, in a literal form, it would have been a great relief to the Liberals, who would then, perhaps, have sincerely mourned him. In that case his self-inflicted martyrdom would have been a real benefit to the party, because it would have been a welcome release from an inconvenient tie. As it is, Mr. Gladstone will be neither in the political world nor out of it; he will be a member of the House of Commons without having a defined connection with any party. He will paralyze his successors by exposing them to the liability of his appearance at any moment with all sorts of wild crotchets in his head, nursed in the mountain solitudes of Wales and out of all relation to the opinions, compromises, and necessities of the hour. Nobody doubts the sincerity of his declarations at the present moment: but it would be rash to trust to their stability. He is notoriously a creature of sudden impulses and pettish freaks, and for the moment he is sick of a life in which he has been humiliated by failure, and wishes to take a feminine revenge on those who have resented his caprices. He is just now, no doubt, honestly enough determined to give up politics and stick to literature and scholarship; but it is about as certain as anything can be that his eager, passionate nature will soon rise up in revolt against any artificial restrictions on free and independent application of his restless mind to any subject that catches his interest. Last session, for instance, he came up from Wales to speak only on the Public Worship bill, but he could not help leading his party in a grand charge on the endowed schools question, which, but for Mr. Disraeli's timid and ignominious retreat, would perhaps have upset the Government. You may depend upon it that before two years are over Mr. Gladstone will be back in public life, and probably at the head of an aggressive radical body.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LATEST ARTICLE ON THE POPE.

It has been observed before now that the most fanatical and violent teetotalers are those who privately feel a weakness for drink, and this is probably the explanation of Mr. Gladstone's foaming opposition to the Pope. Two of a trade never agree, and Mr. Gladstone is himself Pope enough for the whole terrestrial system. The description which he gives of the Pope in his article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, out this afternoon, is singularly applicable to himself. He has been corrupted by the same sort of sycophancy to which he attributes the fantastic arrogance of the Pope, and has himself been led to believe in his own greatness and infallibility. In this article Mr. Gladstone endeavors to illustrate the absurdity of the Pope's claim to personal infallibility by showing what nonsense he is in the habit of talking from the Pontifical chair. It seems that between the 20th of October, 1870, and the 18th of September, 1873, the Pope has pronounced 290 discourses, which have just been published in a couple of bulky volumes by Rev. Don Pasquale de Franciscus, and with the Holy Father's sanction. In his preface Don Pasquale declares the Pope to be the living Christ, and as this declaration is made under the authority of his Holiness, it is, Mr. Gladstone thinks, a sufficient answer to Archbishop Manning's angry repudiation of the Pope's claim to be "the Incarnate and Visible Word of God." Mr. Gladstone does justice to the old man's pluck and pertinacity, and to the really marvelous fluency and versatility, ingenuity, energy, and, in fact, every good quality except wisdom, which characterize his explosive utterances. At the same time he shows their almost incredible foolishness. It appears that deputations of quite little children go to the Pope and discharge in manufactured verse their anti-revolutionary wrath, and we are asked to fancy a child of five years old denouncing the sacrilegious oppressor, and being gravely listened to and answered. On one occasion the Pope tells them that "all the devils seem to have been let out of hell, except a porter to receive new arrivals," but he owns that he was in doubt whether he ought to tell the story lest it should occasion too much merriment. The Pope is also shown to be often loose and inaccurate in his Scriptural references; "but what," the critic adds, "is really sad in this respect is the incessant and violent application which is made of them to political incidents and circumstances, and the too daring appropriation to himself of passages, very exalted indeed, which relate to our Saviour." He identifies himself in everything with God, and assumes that hostility to any of his opinions or decrees involves defiance of Heaven. "This daring assumption," Mr. Gladstone remarks, "is not an accident or caprice;" it is, as it were, a normal result of the Pope's habitual and morbid self-contemplation, of monstrous flattery perpetually administered, and, yet more, of that ecclesiastical system which is gradually (and we must hope without any distinct consciousness) raising the personal glorification of the Pope toward the region of a divine worship due from men to one who, in these volumes, is not only the official Vicar, but also in some undefined way, the personal representative of God on earth. Not only is his person sacred generally, but we have the "sacred hand" and the "sacred foot," and even the "most sacred foot." Incidentally in a note it is mentioned that no less than 3,000 persons, formerly in the Papal employ, now receive some pensions or pittance from the Vatican, and are presumably "expected to be forthcoming on all occasions of great deputations, as they may be wanted, like the supers and dummies of the theatres." Specimens are given of the treason against Italy which the Pope is allowed freely to publish by that tyrannical Government, and of his wealth of vituperative power. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone remarks: "We have already and often seen infallibility in full-dress and in peacock's plumes: infallibility fenced about with the well-set lines of theological phrases, impenetrable by us, the multitude, the uninitiated. But Don Pasquale has taken us behind the scenes. He has shown us infallibility in *deshabille*, infallibility able to cut its capers at will, to indulge in the wildest romps with freedom and impunity. If ever there was a spectacle, strange beyond all former experience, and charged with many-sided instruction for mankind, here it is." The great Pontiffs did not operate, as now, through agencies, mainly silent, underground clandestine, such as the baneful system of universal direction; they fought as man to man, and were ready to suffer for it. "But now, when the Pope knows that his income is secured by a heavy mortgage upon the credulity of millions and millions, to say nothing of the offers of the Italian Government in reserve, and that his outward conditions of existence are as safe and easy as those of any well-to-do or luxurious gentleman in Paris or in London, his denunciations, apart from all personal responsibility for consequences, lose their dignity in losing much of their manhood and all their danger, and the thunders of the Vatican, though by no means powerless for mischief with a portion of mankind, yet in the generality can neither inspire apprehension nor command respect." We have a vivid picture of the Pope "rising higher and higher into the regions of transcendental obscurantism, and departing by wider and wider spaces from the living intellect of man." Italy has become a national State; the German Emperor is a Lutheran. But the Papal "clergy are more and more an army, a Police a caste; further and further from the Christian Commons, but nearer to one another and in closer subservience to him. They have made him 'the Infallible,' and have promised that he shall be made 'the Great.' And, as if to complete the irony of the situation, the owners or heirs of a handful of English titles, formerly unreclaimed, are now enrolled upon the list of his most orthodox, most obsequious followers, although the mass of the British nation repudiates him more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations." Mr. Gladstone asks the question sometimes put about a flaming and pretentious product of the brush, "Is it a good picture to live with?"

THE QUESTION OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

For the time the Liberal Party is altogether nonplussed, and does not know whom to choose as Mr. Gladstone's successor. There is talk of a meeting of the party, but it is obvious that such questions cannot be discussed, though the formal decision may be proclaimed, publicly. For my own part, I still hold that Mr. Forster has the best chance, as having the most common sense, political tact, and knowledge of human nature. On the other hand, a strong effort will be made by the Old Whig houses to recover lost ground, and, pushing aside the Radicals, to resume command of the Liberal vote. Lord Hartington is, of course, the pet of this party as leader of the House of Commons. In any case, Lord Granville will be leader in the House of Lords, and, if necessary, the figure-head Premier.

AN ATTACK ON THE GREVILLE JOURNALS.

This number of the *Quarterly* also contains a severe denunciation of Mr. Reeve's indiscretion in publishing Mr. Greville's too candid Journal, of which Mr. Abraham Hayward is understood to be the writer. It is complained that the book bristles with points of annoyance. "Is it not," it is asked, "pain or annoyance for a sovereign to find such terms as beast, dog, ass, blackguard, buffoon, coward, applied to her uncles and immediate predecessors on the throne? Are the whole royal family of England supposed to be wanting in sensibility and self-respect? Can it be otherwise than galling to one nobleman to have an indiscreet conversation brought up against him, and to another to be told that he tamely submitted to an insult for the sake of place? * * * The book is running over with deleterious or dangerous matter; and to hurry edition after edition through the press, without regard to consequences, is to act like the lighterman who steers a loosely-packed cargo of gunpowder and benzoline through a populous district, with a fire in his cabin and a lighted pipe between his teeth." It may be said in reply to this that it is rather too much to ask that history should be suppressed because it is not very flattering to the ancestors of royal and other distinguished persons. Mr. Heyward, however, has no difficulty in showing that Mr. Greville was frequently in error—a dangerous guide. The most interesting part of the article is the graphic account given of Greville himself. The contemporary impression of his character seems to have been very different from that attributed to his book. By dint of tact, temper, observation, and experience he acquired so high a character for judgment that he became the popular referee, not only in affairs of honor, but in differences of all sorts—social, literary, and political. Although termed the "Gruncher" from his habitual tone, he appeared to be naturally a kind-hearted man, with a wide range of sympathies and disinterested eagerness to make himself useful and obliging. In 1845 he published an anonymous work on English policy to Ireland, which showed much soundness of judgment and literary power. It is stated that before his death Greville was much troubled in mind about his journal, being undecided what to do with it, and apprehensive that some parts of it ought not to be published during the living or the next generation, or at all. He repeatedly said he did not feel equal to a complete revisal, and confessed that he did not clearly remember what was in it. He lent the manuscript to his friends, and sometimes on their suggestion erased objectionable passages. The writer asserts that Greville wrote his journal without any thought of its being published, and that, though he afterward considered the idea of publication, he never intended that the journal should be given to the world without large excisions. The *Quarterly* announces, what I told you some time ago, that poor Mr. Reeve has been bullied into promising that the publication of the rest of the journal is indefinitely postponed.

LORD RUSSELL'S NEW BOOK.

There is not much that is either very interesting or important in Lord Russell's book except the verdict he passes on Mr. Gladstone. But there are some things that may be noted as, for instance, his admission that he was himself responsible for allowing the Alabama to depart; the regular legal adviser of the Government being too unwell to give an opinion, he ought to have acted on Sir R. Collier's opinion that "that fatal bark" should be detained; but he was hasty and allowed it to go. When consulted by Lord Palmerston in regard to the Trent, he quoted a saying of Grattan's, that "the American Government were very dangerous people to run away from." He also acknowledges that he might in 1857 have arranged matters for Lord Palmerston if he had not been so precipitate, and that he was wrong in getting rid of him so sharply. He expresses the most marked antipathy to Mr. Lowe, whom he dubs Achitophel and the "bandits" of the Cave of Adullam, as Bright called it, who threw out his pet Reform bill, and who were utterly destitute of consistent principles or patriotic objects. It is amusing to find Lord Russell claiming for himself the authorship of the *bon mot*, which Sydney Smith only repeated, of his being ready to take command of the Channel fleet or cut for the Nore. With the "second sight of age" he looks forward to an Ireland not only contented but happy; but he still clings to the now impossible idea of endowing all religions indiscriminately.

J. H. F.

A HUMBUG EXPOSED.

THE £1,000 BOOK—END OF THE TALE OF A "FOX."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have had many inquiries as to the name of a mysterious book, for which the enormous price of £1,000 is offered by a Mr. Golbourne in London, or a Mr. Brown in New-York, and the question seems to have acquired so much importance in the newspapers that we have thought it worth while to say that, in our judgment, the whole story is a sublime humbug, or else an obscure method of advertising a "certain book" which has lately been published in this country. We have ascertained that there is no B. R. Brown to be found at No. 599 Broadway, and there is no G. Golbourne, No. 35 Duke street, in the London Directory of last year. But we are met this morning with a statement in the newspapers that a certain "Mr. Fountain T. Fox," of Louisville, is the fortunate possessor of this precious work. We hope that "Mr. Fountain T. Fox" will not, on the strength of that forthcoming (?) £1,000, indulge in any riotous living, for the book which is described is nothing more nor less than

"*Memoirs of George the Fourth.* Descriptive of the most Interesting Scenes of his Private and Public Life, with Characteristic Sketches of all the Celebrated Men who were his Friends, Ministers and Counselors. By Robert Huish. London: Printed (by William Clowes, Stamford street,) for T. Kelly, Paternoster row; Fisher, Son & P. Jackson, Newgate street; Jones & Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury square, and G. Virtue, Ivy lane, 1830." Two vols., 8vo. With Portraits of his Court and Courtezans.

This work was said to have been suppressed, but it is by no means rare—we have sold several copies at about $10, ($10 per set,) and will undertake to furnish it to any anxious inquirer at about that figure.

The story of George IV. and his alleged marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert is all told by Hon. C. Langdale in his *Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert*. 8vo. London, 1856—a book which has not been *suppressed*, and it is surprising that the newspapers should have been so easily led into the discussion of this "humbug." Mr. Fox's name, and the fact that he has "received a number of dispatches," is suggestive of still another sell.

We might add that there can be no reason for offering any such reward in view of the political importance of proving the existence of a claimant to the throne of England. Such importance is entirely supposititious; for, from the nature of the "Royal Marriage Act," and the law of "Protestant Succession," even an ordinarily regular marriage was illegal under the circumstances, and the issue of any such marriage illegitimate. Mrs. Fitzherbert was a "subject" and a "Roman Catholic."

J. SABIN & SONS.

No. 84 NASSAU STREET, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South Atlantic States, and storm centres exist east of Nova Scotia and in Iowa. The temperature has risen decidedly in the South-west and in the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, over which regions southerly winds and threatening weather prevail. Rising barometer and cold northerly winds prevail in the extreme North-west; clear weather throughout the Atlantic States.

The rivers have continued to rise at Cairo, Memphis, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday, in the South and Middle Atlantic States, stationary and falling barometer, southerly winds, higher temperature, and clear, followed by partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, southerly winds and cloudy weather, followed by rising barometer, cold northerly winds, clear and clearing weather.

For the lake region, except Lake Superior, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-westerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, south east to south-west winds, slightly higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue to rise from Cincinnati and St. Louis to Vicksburg.

A CARD TO RESIDENTS ON CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD STREETS.

The obstruction of public travel and traffic on the streets of this City, caused by railways heaping snow on the carriage tracks, preventing access to residences and interrupting all passage of vehicles through the streets, except on the railway tracks, is known to all citizens, especially to residents on such streets. Relief has not been afforded by the Police or the public authorities; and while the City ordinance requires citizens, under penalties, to clear the gutters and level the snow, the railroad companies continue to throw back and heap up the snow and fill up the gutters.

Citizens resident and owning property on Eighth street and on Twenty-third street have held meetings, appointed executive committees, raised money, and, being advised by counsel that the proper remedy is by application to the courts for injunctions against the continuance of the nuisance, have placed the matter in the hands of counsel, who will commence suits immediately. They invite the co-operation of residents in other cross-town streets, requesting them to organize committees on their several streets and communicate with the undersigned for joint action on this important subject.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
Chairman Eighth Street Committee.
WILLIAM C. PRIME,
Chairman Twenty-third Street Committee.

THE COOKS' BALL.

The annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique takes place at Irving Hall this evening. The reunion of the société is a very enjoyable affair, but the supper following it is one of the notable events of the gastronomic year, and its *menu* deserves the serious attention of all *gourmets*. When it is remembered that the proceeds of the two entertainments go to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of ex-members of the association and for sick members, it will be seen that the ball commends itself to patronage in every way.

ARKANSAS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 1.—Gov. Garland to-day sent a special Message to the Legislature earnestly recommending the enactment of proper measures to insure Arkansas industries a representation at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. The Message was appropriately referred.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE.

PROGRESS OF THE SECOND CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

EVIDENCE AS TO INTIMIDATION—THIRTY-ONE WITNESSES ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE, AND THIRTY-FIVE ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE TO BE EXAMINED—THE WHITE LEAGUE OF ST. MARTIN'S PARISH VOTED BY 190 TO 3 TO HANG THE REPUBLICAN PARISH OFFICIALS—THE WHIP AND EAR-CROPPINGS AS AGENCIES IN INTIMIDATION—TESTIMONY OF AN ARMY OFFICER AND A COLORED MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 1.—The Congressional Committee resumed the investigation to-day. The evidence during the day did not greatly differ from what has already been introduced.

TESTIMONY REGARDING INTIMIDATION.

Mr. Hoar fixed the number of witnesses to be examined on each side at thirty-one upon the subject of intimidation of Republicans, and thirty-five for the Democrats.

ALLEN GREEN AND THE ALLEN BOYS.

Allen Green testified to the existence of an ancient feud between himself and the Allen boys. On election day in 1872 it culminated in a shooting affair, in which a number of shots were fired. As to the White League organization, he only knew that it was a kind of club. Two negro men were killed north of his place in 1868. It was not known or positively proved that the deed was done by white men.

THE ELECTION IN IBERIA.

P. A. Veasey was sworn and testified: He lives in Iberia; is a member of the police jury, all of whom are Republicans; says the negroes during the recent election campaign were kept in fear and did not register as fully as the white men; states the Conservatives rallied fully to their utmost vote; corroborates the statements of the preceding witnesses as to threats and intimidation.

TESTIMONY OF AN EX-DEMOCRAT.

Mr. De Lahousie, Jr., was sworn and testified: He resides in St. Martin Parish, of which parish he was Assistant Supervisor; was a Democrat and carried out the law fully, in a legal way, in the interest of McEnery; Warmoth's instructions were to that effect; witness excluded 100 Republican votes; the Republican Party carried the elections in spite of that. Before joining the Republican Party witness was esteemed by the white population. The White League forced him to resign his office; its Executive Committee took a vote at a meeting a month ago to see whether the Republican officer-holders should be hung or driven from the parish, 190 voting for hanging, three against; 200 negroes were discharged for having voted the Republican ticket; the organization in the parish is armed; was told frequently that there was a disposition to murder him; Mr. Marr telegraphed at one time to keep the ball moving, as there was no prospect for troops; the negroes on election day were threatened with discharge—many Republican voters were discharged—500 party votes were thus lost; United States Marshals could not make arrests without troops.

To Mr. Marshall—Six or seven murders have been committed in the parish since 1873 for reasons unknown to witness; colored men were largely intimidated; witness did the same thing himself in 1872 toward as many colored voters as possible; was a candidate for the House on the Fusion ticket, and, though he contested the seat, was never seated; a committee expressed the opinion in the presence of witness that the accounts had been kept correctly by the Tax Collector; they formed a tax-resisting association, and pledged themselves not to buy in any property sold for taxes; property was, therefore, generally adjudicated to the State.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COOK.

Lieut. Cook sworn, testified: Was in St. Martinsville on the 2d October; was in receipt of a letter from Gov. Kellogg ordering him to go to Breaux Bridge to report; witness went and did report; witness called a meeting of whites and blacks, and was there confronted by Gen. Fournet, who denied that there was any foundation for any report condemnatory of the condition of things in the parish. A colored man then came forward who said that threats had been made against him by A. Duval. Thereupon Duval made his way forward with a whip and the meeting was with great difficulty pacified. Several others were pointed out who admitted that what they had done had been done by orders from their chief. On the following Sunday there was a White League cavalcade, which went to a church and two of the party threatened to cut off the ears of the negro preacher. Subsequently they sent to see that this man and others who had been ordered away did actually leave. Witness upon being consulted, advised colored men who had families not to risk their safety by voting. He told young men it was their duty to vote; witness himself saw negroes leaving because they were refused work on account of their politics; a list of negroes who voted the Republican ticket was published in English and French in the Attakapas *Sentinel*.

Cross-examined: Could not call the country peaceful. Preferred living among Comanches to residing among that ignorant, priest-ridden people. I could not believe, after living among the people with whom I had been raised, that there was such a population. Witness could not say there was any good feeling toward either the colored population or the United States. The feeling among the white population is in opposition to colored men voting; they regarded the United States troops as so many tools of the Kellogg Government; they thought the Army officers were interested in the Kellogg Government, toward which they were very bitter; they were not Republicans, and they had an idea that for a man to be a Republican was to be a radical.

A COLORED MAN ON NEGRO RISINGS.

—— Johnson, colored, testified: Was told that the object of taking away the arms from the colored people of St. Martin's Parish was because they contemplated a rising; there was no foundation whatever for any such report; don't believe any white man who had any brains believed any such report.

GONE WHERE THE BUZZARDS WOULD NOT GET THEM.

J. J. Johnson testified: Lives in De Soto Parish, Colored people voted the Republican ticket. Witness was once told that the black people should not vote the Republican ticket, because the white people were tired of that rule, and that they would hang the colored people up to the tree by the court-house. Witness went through the parish organizing the Republicans, and told the colored people they should vote the colored ticket if they did nothing else. Some white men who said they meant business tried to keep me from going to the convention in New-Orleans. On his return home there was a Squire Hedges killed for joining the Republican Party, and a preacher was killed out on the De Soto road for teaching politics. While in the city he found out he was to be killed whenever he opened his door. A colored man would be gone before they would even know what had become of him. They were found in this way—gone. The word was that Dewees and some others had gone where the buzzards would never get them. Witness was to be hung until he weighed just one pound. All sorts of dodges were resorted to in order to scare off colored people at the registering; the Texans were all registered; Mr. Green told him so; the colored people came in a large mass to register; there were 700 camped out to register at one time; they would not let them register; they are not used, up there, to cannon-firing much, and when it did open on election day the colored people thought the white people meant mischief, as they had said they would ride in blood up to their horses' necks. The witness here handed in a paper which he said he had just brought here to show. It contained what was alleged to be a list of 126 murders committed in the parish since 1866, also a list of a large number of negroes discharged from labor. He said they whip colored people nowadays sometimes with buggy traces in the stables; sometimes they take anything that the colored man has; at the end of the year the colored men were told by Senator Elam to give up their arms—that it would be best for them; witness made no protest, because he wanted to save his life; it was not safe for a white Republican to make a speech in that parish. Col. Field had tried it once in 1872, and was driven off with brickbats. Seven hundred came up with tickets, and could not vote. I am in the Legislature now. I don't know what was done with the returns from the parish. I got returned because the matter was referred to the Legislature. There were no votes counted in the Legislature. I and another man furnished a list of colored men killed, which amounted to 126; was not present at any of the killings, except that of Dan Tyler, who was shot off his mule by a man who did not seem to be a stranger; Dan did not give the road quick enough; do not say that he was killed for political purposes; among the rest of the 126 all the killed were colored, except five or six.

The witness became fearfully mixed up on his examination as to the various killings, of which he knew little or nothing, except from hearsay.

One of the men murdered, he said, was a Spaniard named Robinson; another man was killed for stealing an overcoat. Three candidates on the Republican parish ticket could not read or write. It was a white man who told us that if we did not quit fooling with carpet-baggers we would be destroyed.

A TEST CASE.

THE CHANDLER LIBEL CASE REVIVED—AN EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—United States District Attorney William Patrick to-day notified Mr. A. C. Buell, of the *Republican*, that he had been ordered by the Department of Justice at Washington to cause his arrest and transfer to the District of Columbia for trial on a charge of libeling Senator Chandler, of Michigan, last Winter. No formal arrest was made, but Mr. Buell gave his pledge to appear before a United States Commissioner at any time he might be wanted for a preliminary hearing. The purpose seems to be to compel Mr. Buell to give bail here for appearance next term of the court in the District of Columbia under the Poland law, or, in default, to take him to Washington forthwith. Hon. James O. Broadhead and ex-Gov. Thomas Fletcher volunteered as counsel for the defense, and an effort will be made to test the validity of the law upon a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Buell will probably be formally arrested in a day or two when a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for. The revival of the case causes considerable comment here.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, COMPOSER.

Sir William Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D., D. C. L., the composer and pianist, is dead. He was one of the most prominent English musicians of this epoch, and had earned during his career a world-wide reputation. He was born at Sheffield in 1816, and was the son of Robert Bennett, the organist in the principal church of that town. The boy lost both his parents at an early age, and was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, a lay clerk of the Cambridge University choir, and when only eight years old was entered as a chorister in King's College, where he remained two years. At the expiration of that period he was placed in the Royal Academy of Music, and began his regular musical studies on the violin, which he soon abandoned for the piano-forte. His teachers were Messrs. Holmes and Cipriani Potter. He next became a pupil of Dr. Crotch, and turned his attention to composition. His first achievement in this direction was his symphony in E flat, which was produced for the first time at the Royal Academy. It was succeeded rapidly by his piano-forte concertos in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor, (two,) and A minor, which, with the exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. About this time Sterndale Bennett became intimate with Mendelssohn, who formed a warm attachment for the young composer, and invited him to Leipsic in 1836. There the great master superintended the production of some of Bennett's composition at the Gewandhaus concerts. Among these were his overtures to the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymphs," the concertos in C minor and F minor, together with a caprice for piano-forte and orchestra Op. 22. The young musician sojourned in Germany for some time, and his principal works, which became very popular, were published in that country. He returned to England finally, and fixed his residence in London, where he rapidly grew in popularity, and obtained high position as a composer, performer, and teacher of music. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Walmsley as Professor of Music at Cambridge, and received the degree of Doctor of Music in the same year, and that of Master of Arts in 1869. In 1856 he also succeeded Prof. Wagner as conductor of the Philharmonic concerts, a post he held uninterruptedly until 1868. In 1858 he acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical festival, where his cantata "The May Queen" was produced. Later on, in 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi, each representing his own country, to compose a piece for the opening of the International Exhibition. He set music to Tennyson's ode, "Uplift a thousand voices." In the next month he composed music to the ode by Prof. Charles Kingsley, on the election of the Duke of Devonshire to the Chancellorship of Cambridge University, and shortly afterward he produced his fantasia overture "Paradise and the Peri." In 1868, William Sterndale Bennett was appointed Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and on March 24, 1871, he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. His career was brilliant and busy. He was considered one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honor of the English school, and as a composer he was one of the few Englishmen who have earned anything like a European reputation. His published works are numerous, including, besides those mentioned above, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," concertos, sonatas, studies for the piano-forte, songs, duets, and other vocal pieces of great merit. His overtures, "Parisina," the "Naiades," and "The Wood Nymph," have taken high rank, and will undoubtedly serve to keep the dead master's memory green for many a year in the hearts of the lovers of music in the United States. Sir Sterndale Bennett's music is comparatively little known except among students. In England the men, as well as the composer, was held in high esteem, and but a few weeks ago a very influential and representative committee was formed for the purpose of presenting to him a testimonial of the general appreciation of his worth.

ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON.

By a singular coincidence the two gentlemen who carried the news to Dr. Scarborough of his election to the Bishopric of New-Jersey have died within a week of each other. Dr. Samuel A. Clark was buried at Elizabeth yesterday, and a few hours previous Mr. Alfred S. Livingston died at Trenton, N. J., both dating their sickness from their visit to Pittsburg in December last. The former died of malarial fever, and the latter from erysipelas produced by a heavy cold. Alfred S. Livingston was a native of Newark, where he was born in 1813. A large portion of his life was spent in this City, he being the owner of the Corn Exchange Building on Broadway. He was a prominent leader of the Native American movement of 1843 and 1844. He removed to Trenton a few years later, where he has long been one of the foremost and most respected citizens. For a long time he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, President of the Board of Trade, a member of Common Council, of the Board of School Trustees, and one of the most prominent laymen of the Episcopal Church. He was a gentleman of unusually fine personal appearance, widely known for his charity and his identity with all projects for the public good. He was Presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket, and was identified with the Republican Party from its formation. He will be buried on Thursday next.

CHARLES SUTTON.

Mr. Charles Sutton, the Keeper of the City Hall, died yesterday morning, after a protracted illness. Mr. Sutton held the position of Warden at Bellevue Hospital for six years, and was also Warden at the City Prison for about the same period. He was a native of New-York, and at the time of his death was fifty-nine years of age. During the last two years he has been Keeper of the City Hall. It is stated that in future the office of Keeper will be abolished, and that the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct will have charge of the building. Mr. Sutton recently published a history of the Tombs.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

INCREASE DURING THE PAST MONTH, $1,397,870 27.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,157,085,100 00
Bonds at five per cent	562,025,200 00
Principal	$1,719,110,300 00
Interest	26,648,680 31
Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	46,300 00
Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity.	
Principal	$11,343,260 26
Interest	191,120 12
Debt bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,072,147 50
Certificates of deposit	45,405,000 00
Fractional currency	45,037,074 67
Coin certificates	24,655,300 00
Principal	$497,169,522 17
Unclaimed Interest	22,124 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,242,301,082 43
Interest	26,908,225 27
Total	$2,269,209,307 70
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$69,465,084 88
Currency	10,343,050 53
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,405,000 00
Total	$125,213,135 41
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1875	$2,143,996,172 29
Jan. 1, 1875	2,142,598,302 02
Increase of debt during past month	$1,397,870 27
Increase of debt since June 30, 1874	907,931 13
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 00
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,602,165 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,661,936 00

ESCAPE OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER FROM JAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1.—A letter from Prince William County, Va., to the *Gazette*, says that Foucks, the murderer of the Herndon family, in that county, and who was sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of March, escaped from jail Saturday evening by burning a whole through the wall of his cell. He was met outside the jail by the jailor's wife, who attempted to arrest him, but he broke away and made good his escape.

A MAN CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—V. C. Campbell, bookkeeper in R. C. Smith's insurance agency, was arrested this afternoon for embezzlement, the amount being nearly $40,000. In the evening he shot himself with a Wesson carbine, at the Luzerne House. The ball entered above the heart and passed through the body. The unfortunate man is still alive, but there is no prospect of his recovery.

A Valuable Horse had Swelling and Hard lumps in his throat; could not swallow; applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA; instantly the soreness and lumps disappeared. I fell and cut my hand on a rusty nail; applied the liniment, healing it up without experiencing any soreness. No stable or family should be without it. THOMPSON & BROS., 17th and Vine sts., Philadelphia. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Price, 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

I know a bottle which is full
Of fragrance. It is wonderful
What SOZODONT can do for teeth;
How it can purify the breath;
How it can keep the scurf away,
And save the teeth from all decay.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES manifest remarkable curative properties.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

As Cheap as the Cheapest, as Good as the Best.—$4 GENTS' SHOES. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Has Your Child been Burned?—Apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and give it instant relief.

One Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY will often cure the severest cough or cold.

Every Lady who Wants a Sweet Breath should use LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS daily.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

HINCKLEY—BEATTY.—In New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., LAURA M. BEATTY and CHARLES A. HINCKLEY, both of this City.

SEABURY—SAYRES.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Thursday, 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George Williamson Smith, JOHN H. SEABURY, M. D., and MATTIE SAYRES, daughter of Gilbert Sayres, Esq.

SKINNER—GOLDSMITH.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., EDWARD L. SKINNER, of Auburn, N. Y., to JULIA H. GOLDSMITH, of New-York City.

DIED.

BALLARD.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, SARAH ANN, wife of James Ballard.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, at Port Chester, of pleuro-pneumonia, WALTON BRADLEY, aged 31 years, son of William C. and Charlotte L. Bradley, formerly of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Ross Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 1:30 P. M.

BUNCE.—Suddenly, Feb. 1, GEORGE F. BUNCE, of Astoria, Long Island.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERRY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 30, suddenly, of embolism of the heart, THOMAS S. BERRY, born March 27, 1817.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 115 West 44th st., Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, at Amsterdam, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN, formerly of this City.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CLYDE.—On Sabbath morning, of Bright's disease, GEORGE S. H. CLYDE, youngest son of the late George (deceased) and Isabella Clyde.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Robert J. Clyde, and the members of the Sixth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 437 Lexington av., on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

F COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, GEORGE S. H. CLYDE, from his late residence, No. 437 Lexington av., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 1:30 o'clock,

E. O. BIRD, Captain.

DUNNING.—On Monday, Feb. 1, at 8:15 A. M., HARRIET DUNNING, widow of the late Oliver Dunning, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William H. Dunning, No. 154 West 16th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 3:30 P. M.; the remains to be interred in Marble Cemetery, 2d st.

DANIELS.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, THOMAS E. DANIELS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 104 West 45th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, MARTHA G., beloved wife of Edward M. Freeman, in the 30th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 641 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—On Sunday, Jan 31, KATE A., wife of William Gray, and daughter of Franklin Gregg, Esq., of Milton, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 100 St. James place, Brooklyn, (between Green and Gates avs.,) on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M.

HARPER.—Suddenly, in Hoboken, on Saturday last, ROBERT HARPER, late of West Hoboken, N. J.

The funeral services, to which his friends are invited, will be held this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock, in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken.

KEENE.—On Sunday morning, the 31st ult., SAMUEL S. KEENE, in his 29th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Montrose, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York at 11:15 A. M., Morris and Essex Railroad.

LIVINGSTON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, the 1st inst., ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Trenton, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

LYELL.—On Monday, Feb. 1, 1875, JANET JOHNSTON, (a native of Alyth, Scotland,) wife of James Lyell.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 364 West 18th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Tarrytown, on 1st inst., JOHN S. MITCHELL.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at Waterbury, Conn., from the residence of his brother, Charles M. Mitchell, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A special funeral service will be held at his late residence in Tarrytown on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

MACFARLAN.—Suddenly, on Sabbath morning, ANNIE S., daughter of Duncan and Hannah Macfarlan.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, at Hawthorne, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M. Remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

NEWCOMB.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875, ELIZABETH NEWCOMB, widow of Hon. Obadiah Newcomb, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. O. Newcomb, No. 233 East 12th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

OGILBY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 31, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. John D. Ogilby, D. D., in the 28th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

PUNNETT.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, in the 13th year of her age, ESTHER, eldest child of Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Punnett.

Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

PURDY.—On Monday evening, Feb. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Truslow, No. 119 East 36th st., Mrs. MARY PURDY, widow of Josiah Purdy, aged 94 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBARTS.—Jan. 30, JOHN ROBARTS, aged 34 years.

Funeral from residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. E. Shipley, No. 192 Ross st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Tuesday, Feb. 2.

ROLPH.—In this City, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875, EMMA ROLPH, relict of the late John A. Rolph, formerly of London, England, in the 66th year of her age.

SUTTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 31, CHARLES SUTTON, Keeper of City Hall, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, 10:30 o'clock, at Eighteenth Street M. E. Church.

THRESHER.—At Fair Haven, Minn., Jan. 23, in the 34th year of her age, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James N. Thresher, and eldest daughter of Aaron Rand, formerly of this City.

Funeral services to be held at the Baptist Church, Peekskill, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M. will arrive at Peekskill at 11 A. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—At his residence, in 135th st., on Sunday, Jan. 31, WILLIAM CRANE TROWBRIDGE, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WHITING.—At Orange Junction, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 30, FANNY BENEDICT, youngest child of Chas. F. and Caroline F. Whiting, aged 3 years, 8 months, and 23 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Main st., on arrival of the 1:10 train, Morris and Essex Railroad.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M.; on Wednesday at 11 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.

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POLITICAL.

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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE COURT ADMITS THE TESTIMONY OF MR. TILTON.

Continued from Third Page.

had sent to the Brooklyn *Union*, and which a young gentleman friend of mine connected with the office had sent to me; the substance of it was—

Mr. Fullerton—You need not state unless you read it.

Mr. Tilton—I did; I read it in illustration of the way in which Mrs. Morse was peculiarly addicted to letter writing.

Mr. Fullerton—Pass over that and tell if anything else occurred in the course of the interview. A.—Nothing occurs to me at this moment.

Mr. Fullerton—This letter, which your say was present, in whose hands did you see it? A.—It was in Elizabeth's handwriting.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not mean that. In whose hands was it when you saw it? A.—In either Mr. Moulton's or Mr. Beecher's. Two letters were there, this and the one dated Jan. 28, and one or two others that Mrs. Morse had written, but I will not be positive as to that.

Mr. Fullerton—Was anything said by Mr. Beecher in regard to any other parts of this letter? A.—If you will hand me the letter for a moment I will endeavor to refresh my mind.

Mr. Fullerton—Look over it and see it there is anything that you have omitted.

Mr. Tilton—He asked me what I understood to be the spirit of Elizabeth's mind and heart; how she bore her burden; whether or not she could survive under the weight of calamity that had fallen upon her; he asked me some very sympathetic questions about that; I think, perhaps, they would better be omitted.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER OFFERED IN EVIDENCE AND RULED OUT.

Mr. Fullerton—If the court please, I offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I was at a loss to see on what ground, if your Honor please, [looking at the letter offered—Mrs. Morse's,] between third persons, and how it is evidence I do not understand. They have given a conversation concerning one statement—if there be such a statement—in evidence. Assume that there is; assume that there is something here that introduces the idea of Mr. Tilton's having asserted that Mr. Beecher preached to forty of his mistresses every Sunday, and the witness has testified about that—I cannot remember the identical expression, he said something of that sort—and that there was a conversation; that there is legitimate evidence of the fact that there was a letter present that suggested a topic of conversation—it certainly does not seem right to read a long letter from a third party. The letter was not the subject of discussion. This passage, this question of whether Mr. Tilton had said that Mr. Beecher preached to forty mistresses, was under discussion. Now, the fact that there was a letter in existence, between third persons—talks on that subject—certainly does not give them the least right to introduce the letter.

Mr. Beach—This is offered on the same ground that we have offered all the papers that have been introduced in evidence—that is, that they were brought to the attention and observation of Mr. Beecher and were known to him. Mr. Tilton is sent for, he finds Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton in consultation over this letter, with other letters; and one particular passage referring especially to Mr. Tilton is presented to his mind, and he is asked whether or not he made that statement. But the whole letter was before Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, before Mr. Tilton was called to the conference.

Mr. Evarts—How does that give a right to give it in evidence?

Mr. Beach—Give a right to put it in evidence, Sir? We find the letter in the possession of Mr. Beecher and under his observation.

Mr. Evarts—Supposing it was here in our hands now, as his counsel, given to us by him and in his possession for six months.

Mr. Beach—If you were a party to this action I should offer it against you.

Mr. Evarts—No; but between Mr. Beecher and us, as his counsel, and had been in our hands for six months, would that give a right to give it in evidence?

Mr. Beach—Then it would have been a privileged communication between client and counsel.

Mr. Evarts—If this particular letter had been in Mr. Beecher's possession for six months and was in our hands now as his counsel, would that give a right to read the letter between third persons, when offered by a party to the suit?

Mr. Beach—Certainly, Sir. When that letter is discussed in a conference between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, and they agree as to the form of a reply to it, if that relates in any manner to the subject of this litigation between the parties, it is competent.

Mr. Evarts—My friend is in confusion. It was not this letter that they were consulting about a reply to.

Mr. Beach—I am not in confusion.

Mr. Evarts—It was another letter that they consulted about a reply to.

Mr. Beach—I know that; the other letter was present, but this letter was not present; and the habits of Mrs. Morse and the necessity of making a reply were under discussion; and the subject matter of this letter was especially the subject of consultation between Mr. Tilton and the others.

Judge Neilson—The letter of Mrs. Morse and the reply are both in.

Mr. Beach—I know that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That was a letter to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—What difference does that make, if it contains a statement which he is called upon to answer, prove, or deny? If he presents a letter at a conference between him and other parties, whether antagonists or friends, and the subject of that letter is matter of consultation between them, so far as the subject matter is competent in this action the letter is evidence, precisely the same as if it had been spoken instead of written language.

Judge Neilson—I do not think what was said in regard to the letter is sufficient to justify us in receiving it. I think I must rule it out.

Mr. Beach (to counsel on the other side)—Give us that letter.

Mr. Shearman handed the letter back to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Fullerton then resumed the examination of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—I then call your attention, Mr. Tilton, to the 7th of February. Do you recollect meeting Mr. Beecher on that day? A.—No, Sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect having written a letter to Mr. Moulton about that date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (handing paper to witness)—Look at that paper and see whether it is the letter?

Mr. Evarts—What is the date?

Mr. Fullerton—The 7th of February. (To Mr. Tilton)—Is that the letter you wrote? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher at that time? A.—I saw Mr. Beecher about that time twice, at Mr. Moulton's house.

Q.—Do you remember what occurred on those occasions? A.—He spoke of this letter.

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. Evarts—After it was written?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. A.—I do not remember the phraseology in which he expressed himself.

Q.—The substance of it? A.—He spoke to me about having seen the letter.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Were you the bearer of a letter about that time to Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, I was the bearer of two letters; I was the bearer of a letter which Mr. Beecher wrote to Mrs. Tilton, and as Mr. Beecher had at the same time, or about the same time, written a letter to Mr. Moulton, in which he referred to Mrs. Tilton and to myself, I was allowed by Mr. Moulton to bear that letter to Mrs. Tilton, and I showed her the two and then returned both to Mr. Moulton.

Q. (handing the witness a letter)—Look at Exhibit No. 10 and say whether that is the letter which Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton, and which you showed to Mrs. Tilton? A. (examining) Yes, Sir, that is the letter.

Q. (handing witness a letter)—Now look at Exhibit No. 11 and say whether that is the letter written by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, of which you were the bearer at the same time you showed the Exhibit No. 10 to her? A. (examining)—Yes, Sir; this is the letter.

Mr. Evarts—The letter of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton—that is not evidence; the showing of a letter of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton was no act of Mr. Beecher. I do not know what importance you attach to it, but it is obviously no act of Mr. Beecher that Mr. Moulton allowed the witness to show his letter to Mrs. Tilton. We object it as evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, the letter is in evidence and has been for some weeks, but the act of your witness in taking Mr. Moulton's letter to Mrs. Tilton is not an act of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I have not pretended that it is an act of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—The taking of that letter of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton is an act of Mr. Moulton and this witness, and not an act of Mr. Beecher. Whether it is of any importance or not I do not know, but it is not evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; if the gentleman does not know he should not say so much about it.

Mr. Evarts—You introduce it as evidence and I object to it; whether you regard it as of importance I do not know.

Mr. Fullerton—I do regard it as of importance.

Mr. Evarts—Then I have the right to object.

Mr. Fullerton—Your right to object to what I think important is—

Mr. Evarts—I do not object to its importance; I object to it as illegal, whether important or not; whether it is important I cannot tell, because I am not as wise as you are.

Mr. Fullerton—That is your misfortune. If the court please, I have shown that that letter was carried by Mr. Tilton to his wife and shown to her by him; that is an act; there is no communication connected with it, and if I do not make any further use of that act in this case it will go for nothing.

The Court—It will be very harmless in that case.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Well, let it go for the present.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, and we will see if it is important hereafter.

Q.—Do you recollect whether that was on the 7th of February that you were the bearer of these letters? A.—No, Sir; I should not swear at all to their dates except so far as the letters bear date; the dates of the letters are not now in my mind.

Q.—Then you could not swear that you bore these letters at the time they bear date? A.—No, Sir; but about that time; I should say perhaps the day after; a day or two after.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Beecher after you were the bearer of these two letters? A.—I think my next interview with Mr. Beecher after that was just before Mr. Moulton was getting ready to go South; I sent for him to my house.

Q.—Before we get to that interview, did you learn from Mr. Beecher why it was that you were made the bearer of this letter from himself to Elizabeth? A.—Mr. Beecher, whenever he met me, and particularly at that time, always asked after Elizabeth; asked after her state of mind, and asked whether or not she could endure to live; asked whether or not I was restoring her in any degree to my respect—such questions as those—if that is an answer to your inquiry—and he wanted her to be assured that Mr. Moulton, who was endeavoring to keep the peace between us all, held her in kindly regard and did not frown upon her because she had forfeited her honor; he was very anxious that Elizabeth should be assured of that fact.

Q.—Well, what was said, if anything, about the writing of this letter? A.—And he told me also that he wanted her to know that I had acted toward him in an honorable way. Permit me to say, Mr. Fullerton, that Mr. Beecher at that time dropped numerous expressions to me of profuse gratitude, which I feel that I cannot consistently, with my sense of self-respect and pride, utter here; it was burdensome to receive at the time, and it would be disagreeable to me to state it.

Q.—Was it in consequence of anything he said to you that you were the bearer of this letter, dated June, 1871, to Mrs. Tilton? A.—Let me see if I understand your question. Let me see the letter again. [It was handed him.]

Q.—Is this expression: "This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his hands"? A.—Ah, Mr. Moulton asked me if I would permit Mr. Beecher to write a letter to Elizabeth, and I told Mr. Moulton that he must act in that matter as he saw fit; that I should neither give nor withhold any permission; my wife was a free agent as I, and I would neither accept permission or denial, nor would I accord to her permission or denial; and that Mr. Moulton himself should be dictator in the matter as to what should be sent; Mr. Moulton then said to me, "I will construe that into permission on your part."

Q.—From whom did you receive the letter? A.—This letter?

Q.—Yes. A.—I received this letter from Mr. Moulton's hands, I think. Possibly from Mr. Beecher's. I won't be certain.

Q.—By whom was it returned, if you know? A.—From Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—Yes. A.—It was returned by me. I carried it to Mrs. Tilton, and she read it. At the same time I carried also the other letter which I have spoken of.

Q.—And to whom did you return that letter? A.—To Mr. Moulton; I think so, because the letter itself requested its return.

Mr. Fullerton—The next interview, if your Honor please, to which I wish to call the witness attention is a lengthy one, and I shall not be able to complete it in the few minutes of time left to us.

The court was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OPPOSED—PROTEST BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE—THREE HUNDRED SIGNATURES OBTAINED.

A movement was set on foot about three weeks ago by a number of gentlemen, members of the American Institute, to oppose the passage of an act to amend the charter of the Institute, which is now before the Legislature for its action. A meeting of some of the opposing members was held, and a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the Legislature protesting against the passage of the act. The petition was as follows:

> The undersigned, members of the American Institute, hereby respectfully protest against the passage of a proposed act to amend the charter of the American Institute of the City of New-York, which is now before your honorable body, and has been referred to the Committee on Cities.
>
> An act, the same in substance, and which, like the present, originated in a secret conclave of a few officeholders of the Institute, was, unknown to the great body of the members, presented to the Legislature of last year, and, its obvious injustice having been pointed out, its passage was defeated.
>
> The present act has been prepared by the same persons who then sought, and are still seeking, to control the property and franchises of the American Institute.
>
> This act, if passed, will most effectually give the power into the hands of the few to the detriment of the many. It is intended to pass this bill, if possible, before the date of the next annual election—Feb. 11, 1875—so as to legalize the acts which have been done by the management for the past two years in violation of the existing charter.

Ninety signatures of members were obtained to this petition, and Messrs. James H. Sackett and H. L. Stuart were appointed to go to Albany, as delegates of the petitioners, to lay the protest before the Legislature. They accordingly went to Albany on Tuesday last, and there, assisted by Col. F. A. Conkling, appeared before the Committee on Cities, of which Mr. James Daly is Chairman, to whom the petition had been referred. They found there before the committee Mr. Orestes Cleveland, President of the Institute, Mr. C. McKay Loeser, Recording Secretary; Mr. C. Wagerhall, the General Superintendent; Mr. Albro Howell, and several other gentlemen, who appeared before them in behalf of the measure. Each side had a hearing, and a heated argument between the parties interested ensued. On the following day Messrs. Sackett and Stuart returned to this City and continued the work of procuring additional signatures to the protest among the members residing in and near New-York, of which there are about 2,200. Up to yesterday evening about 300 signatures had been obtained, and last night a meeting was held by the opposing members at their rooms, No. 838 Broadway, for the purpose of taking further action in the matter, Mr. H. J. Newton, the President of the temporary organization, occupied the chair. Another committee, authorized to represent the dissenting members at Albany, composed of Messrs. James H. Sackett, H. L. Stuart, John Cochran, and others, was appointed. These gentlemen will leave for the State capital this morning, and may possibly remain there for several days.

SENTENCES OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Helen Miller, the professional robber of doctors' offices, was found guilty of robbing the office of Dr. Francis V. White of a microscope and other articles, and was remanded to await the finding of a dozen other indictments. The following defendants pleaded guilty, and were sentenced: John Ryan and Thomas O'Connell, garroting William L. Reston, an old man, and robbing him of ten cents and a pocket-knife, ten years' imprisonment each at hard labor....Joseph Gaffney, breaking into the liquor-store of Thomas McNiece, No. 208 Bleecker street, two years and six months' imprisonment....Thomas Deglan, breaking into the residence of Augustus T. Gillender, No. 109 West Forty-eighth street, ten years' imprisonment at hard labor....John McCarthy, breaking into the premises of Davis Marks, No. 451 East Houston street, two years and six months' imprisonment....Oswald Reichert, obtaining $126 from the East River Savings Bank by forgery and false pretenses, two years' imprisonment....Dennis Collins, stealing $72 worth of clothing from Charles Lathrop, of No. 4 Front street, two years and six months' imprisonment....George Williams, picking the pocket of Charles R. Hieronymus, of No. 102 West Forty-first street, of a gold watch worth $75, two years and six months imprisonment....Mary Ann Doyle, aged fifteen, picking the pocket of Andrew Robert Herman, of No. 310 West Thirtieth street, of $80, House of Refuge. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Mary Ann Nixon, a little girl to whom the other Mary Ann gave part of her booty.

THE NEW AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The new American Exchange, which has been established in what has heretofore been known as the Butter and Cheese Exchange, in Greenwich street, was thrown open to visitors yesterday. The building consists of two floors and a basement, each of which is ninety feet in length by twenty-seven in width, and will furnish commodious quarters for the new enterprise. Owing to the temporary disarrangement of business in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company, caused by their removal to their new building, the wires had not yet been connected with the Exchange. When this is effected communication will be had with the various exchanges down town, and with London and Liverpool.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 1.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the credentials of Henry L. Dawes, United States Senator from Massachusetts for the term of six years from March 4, 1875. They were read and placed on file.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED TAXATION.

Many petitions against any restoration of duty on tea and coffee and the renewal of internal taxation, and for the repeal of the act of 1872 relieving various foreign products of ten per cent. duty, were presented by Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia; Scott, of Pennsylvania; Johnston, of Virginia, and Schurz, of Missouri, and were referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill to amend the act to provide a government for the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1874. The bill was placed on the calendar.

PENSIONS TO MEXICAN WAR SOLDIERS DEFEATED.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Pensions, reported adversely on the Senate bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican War and the widows of deceased soldiers, and it was indefinitely postponed.

TRADE IN ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented the memorial signed by the officers of the Women's National Temperance Union and 100,000 other persons against the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Morrill, of Maine; Hamilton, of Maryland, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and were referred to the same committee.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKING ACT.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the House bill to amend the National Banking act and to fix the compensation of National Bank Examiners, which was reported last week with amendments by the Finance Committee. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

THE DISTRICT 3.65 BONDS.

The amendment of the House to the bill to provide for the payment of interest on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia was agreed to and the bill passed.

GRANGER INSURANCE.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill to incorporate the Grange National Benefit Life Association of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary by Congress to secure to the people of Louisiana the rights of self-government under the Constitution.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, said, having already occupied the time of the Senate on this question, he felt some hesitation in again speaking, but some features not yet touched upon forced him to do so. He proposed to show that if it had been designed by the Government of the United States to overthrow constitutional government in Louisiana and establish in its place military despotism, as had been charged here, there had been earlier and better opportunities to do it. He then referred to the report of the subcommittee of the House, of which Mr. Foster was Chairman, which recently visited Louisiana, and said that document, frequently quoted from by Democrats, was simply a Democratic paper and presented conclusions without the evidence to sustain them. The Democrats were now making a great outcry against military interference; but in 1872 they called upon the President to disperse the Legislature of that time. The Democratic members of Bar of New-Orleans, a Democratic mass-meeting, Democratic Judges upon the bench, all besought the President to disperse that Legislature. But what was the answer of the President then? He said the troops could not be used except under the provisions of law. The President was not responsible for the act of his subordinate in the recent interference, as he was not aware of it, and had said in his Message that it was not his desire to have United States troops to interfere in the affairs of Louisiana or any other State.

Mr. West then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the terms of capitulation between Grant and Lee at Appomattox Court-house, and said that all the records refuted the supposition that President Grant would ever seek by force to subvert the constitutional privileges of the country to military despotism. Any effort to make the people of this country believe that was about the airiest bubble which ever filled an empty head overcrowded with ambition. He defended the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and said they were natives of the State, and no disrepute ever attached to their names. The Democrats at one time wanted to make the Chief Justice of that court Executive of the State, but he declined the nomination. He then read affidavits of Todd and Hunsacker, who were members of the Mechanics' Institute Senate, and afterward went over to the McEnery Senate, to the effect that returns which made it appear that McEnery was elected had been canvassed before they came into the possession of the board, and that some of the signatures thereto were forgeries; and further, a fair count of the returns would have shown that Kellogg was elected Governor in 1872. In 1868 there was a deficiency of 36,000 Republican votes on account of intimidation. Referring to the Administration of Gov. Kellogg, he said he challenged any member of the opposition to show any act of Kellogg's administration in Louisiana to which reasonable exception could be taken. The Democrats had complained that the securities of Louisiana had fallen to twenty-five cents on the dollar. The cause of it was the revolution and constant warfare kept up by the Democratic Party. In conclusion, he said there might be some errors committed by the State Government, but so much time was occupied in defending outside attacks that it was almost impossible to reform abuses inside. He condemned all wrong, and said if there was a party of thieves, which he denied, he would support the thieves against the murderers.

REMARKS BY MR. MORRILL, OF VERMONT.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he regretted this long discussion had been in a party spirit. The whole artillery of the opposition had been rolled into the field to give Gen. Sheridan a raking fire, and it turned out he was not within their reach, as he was not in command on the 4th of January, when the events complained of took place. All this debate had been upon a resolution of censure from the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] which did not propose a remedy for the trouble, but instructed the Judiciary Committee to do so. That committee could do nothing until the resolution should be passed, but no Senator seemed disposed to let it pass without loading it down with commentary. It appeared to him that the few days left of the session should be devoted to business. He referred to the speech of Senator Schurz, and said that Senator held out the idea that nobody was in the wrong but the Republican Party, and called upon that party to turn back in its dangerous course while it was yet time. Was the Republican Party responsible for the Penn rebellion, or the massacre of the 14th of September? Was it responsible for the Coushatta outrage, and the wholesale assassination at Vicksburg? He [Mr. Morrill] wished the Senator [Mr. Schurz] could have found it convenient to have said to the Southern Democracy about their outrages, even in a low tone of voice, "Turn back! Turn back while it is yet time!"

Mr. Morrill then referred to the Message of the President, and said it was modest and truthful. He did not order any interference, and did not desire to have United States troops interfere in Louisiana or any other State. Could not the President be believed? The Republican Party had always treated the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Schurz] with kindness, and he [Mr. Morrill] would say to that Senator: "Turn back, turn back while there is yet time." He charged that the troubles in the South were due to the Democratic Party, as that party would not acquiesce in the constitutional amendments. If these amendments were acquiesced in there would be no need for the Army there. He denied that the Democratic Party in the South was wholly loyal to the Constitution, and said, unlike other nations, the United States had not sought vengeance against those in rebellion, but had pursued a policy of extreme leniency. The extreme penalty for treason had not been visited upon any one. Jefferson Davis went to his home in peace, and the officers who had laid down their arms had their political disabilities removed by the Republican Party and returned to the councils of the nation. He argued that Great Britain, Russia, France, Mexico, and other countries had punished with death those who were guilty of treason, but this Government had exercised the greatest clemency. Notwithstanding all this, it had been said here that the Republican Party was full of passion and hate. Some blunders may have been committed, but the Republican Party had carried its banners so high that they would ever be honored throughout the civilized world. The Democratic Party, not only in the South but in the North, might win the ascendency by a more generous spirit of right, peace, and good will. If order was claimed as a credit due the Democratic Party, it should see, wherever it was in power, that no brother's blood is drawn for political purposes. The colored people were poor and warm-hearted, and should have the support of the whites. The Democrats should rise to that great Christian truth, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It caused him pain to believe that it was the settled purpose of any body of men to evade the late amendments to the Constitution. There they were and there they would stand until the crack of doom. Was it possible that there was to be no support from the Democratic Party in restoring tranquillity to the Southern States. He then referred to Louisiana and said, by some it was proposed to have a new election, but that was an extreme measure, and one which he did not know whether he could support. The facts all showed that Kellogg was more entitled to the office of Governor than McEnery, but the Democrats would accept of nothing less than the placing of McEnery in power, covered as he was with corruption. In Louisiana it appeared that the White League had got the negro down, and there they intended to hold him. As to his [Mr. Morrill's] suggestion to restore peace in the South, he would point out to them the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill."

Mr. Sargent, of California, obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion for executive session, and at 4 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 4:20 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, presented six petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the act of 1872 reducing the duties on foreign goods ten per cent., and a remonstrance against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

MR. CAULFIELD, OF ILLINOIS, SWORN IN.

Mr. John B. Caulfield, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rice, of Illinois, was sworn in, and took his seat.

THE READING OF WEDNESDAY'S JOURNAL.

Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, made the point of order that the unfinished portion of the Journal of Wednesday should be read, but the Speaker overruled the point.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of States for bills in reference, beginning with the State of Maine.

THE PROPOSED RULE TO PREVENT FILIBUSTERING.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule:

> Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on the engrossment, and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand, provided that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday, and provided further that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the money, the credit, or other property of the United States, except the regular Appropriation bills.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, made a point of order, which, after discussion, was overruled, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, also offered resolutions to change the rules, providing, in addition to a rule substantially the same as the one offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, that the Judiciary Committee may report bills of a public character on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and that the House may, by a majority vote, dispense with further reading of the Journal after its reading shall have occupied thirty minutes.

A point of order was also made upon it by Mr. Randall.

After discussion it was overruled, and an appeal from the decision of the Chair was taken by Messrs. Randall and Beck.

The appeal was presented in written form as follows:

> The undersigned take an appeal from the decision of the Chair made this day, which permits the reading of House resolutions intended for reference to the Committee on Rules, to the exclusion of the business first provided for to be proceeded with in rule 130.
>
> (Signed,) SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
> JAMES B. BECK.

Mr. Garfield objected to the presentation of such a paper setting out what the Speaker's decision was.

The Speaker remarked that the appeal was presented in an unusual way. He had not decided that such resolutions should be received, "to the exclusion of the business first provided for."

Mr. Randall—That is what I say in my appeal.

The Speaker—But neither the gentleman from Pennsylvania nor the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Beck] has a right to say so. The matter should go before the House regularly. The paper presented is wholly unusual.

After some further colloquy, the Speaker stated that he had reduced to writing his decision, which was—

> That a resolution to amend the rules may be read and referred to the Committee on Rules during the first call of States in the morning hour of Monday, and that that constitutes a notice according to the usage of the House. And from that decision the gentleman from Pennsylvania has appealed.

Mr. Randall's statement of appeal having been handed back to him he stated that he had not withdrawn it, and was informed by the Speaker that there was no necessity for withdrawing it, as the Speaker had not received it.

An attempt at further discussion was defeated by loud cries for the regular order.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, moved to lay Mr. Randall's appeal on the table, and the motion was agreed to by yeas 175, nays 84—a strict party vote.

Mr. Cessna's resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the Senate bill appropriating $182,500 to pay the interest on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Randall, by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas 164, nays 62.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Platt, of New-York, from the Post Office Committee, offered a resolution authorizing amendments to be offered to the Post Office Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of Postmasters, and the modes of computing the same; authorizing the Postmaster General to pay the expense of taking weights of mails on railroads; and to pay experts and other employes in the preparation and publication of post-route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain post office advertisements in three Washington papers, which were adopted.

Mr. Fort, of Illinois, offered a like resolution, to allow an amendment to be offered fixing postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds, which was adopted.

A MOTION TO ALLOW THE IMMEDIATE REPORTING OF THE PROPOSED NEW RULE.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report at the present time, for amendment and action, any new rules or changes of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on the rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained—it lacking four of that number—when the roll-call was finished. Messengers were sent to the committee-rooms to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds. After the reading of the names, but before the announcement of the vote, Mr Williams, of Wisconsin, rose and voted yea, whereupon Mr. Randall asked the Speaker whether the gentleman [Mr. Williams] was in the hall during the roll-call, as required by the rule.

The Speaker intimated to Mr. Randall that he was not justified in suggesting that any member would offer to vote if not entitled to do so.

Mr. Randall replied that he had meant no imputation on any one, and would not allow the Speaker to endeavor to make him appear as if he had.

The Speaker said he could not regard it as the right of any member to catechise another member on such a point.

Mr. Williams said he did not regard Mr. Randall as capable of putting an imputation on his veracity. He had not voted at first because when his name was called he was in conversation with a gentleman.

Mr. Randall replied that the gentleman from Michigan should not reflect upon him in any particular.

Mr. Williams—Does the gentleman cast a suspicion on me now, that I was not within the hall during the roll-call.

Mr. Randall—I do not, and I will not allow the gentleman to reflect on me either.

Mr. Williams—Then why did you put the question?

Mr. Randall—Because I wanted it distinctly understood.

After Mr. Williams had voted yea, Mr. Pelham, of Alabama, also voted yea, and Mr. McNulta, of Illinois, was ready to vote the same way, but stated that he was in the corridor, not in the hall, during the roll-call. The vote was then announced as yeas 170, nays 86, being less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and so the motion was rejected.

The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, of Virginia, a Republican, voted "no." His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier who have been rendered so destitute and helpless by the ravages of the grasshoppers last Summer. Agreed to—yeas 170, nays 49.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to authorize the Committee on Rules to report, immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow, changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that during the consideration of such report no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker, and that all debate thereon shall cease within one hour after the report shall be made.

Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, moved an adjournment. Negatived by yeas and nays.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Butler's motion, and amid renewed excitement it was rejected—yeas 173, nays 89—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Sener, of Virginia, was the only Republican who voted in the negative.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, then moved to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, suggested that inasmuch as the majority could do what it liked, the recess be till 12 o'clock to-morrow, and that all to-morrow's session be considered as that of Monday, so that the majority might do all the mischief it chose.

Mr. Garfield's motion was adopted—yeas 167, nays 85, and the House at 6 o'clock took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when Monday's sessions will be resumed.

AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY.

The name of Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, the colored lawyer, has been struck from the roll of attorneys by order of the Chatham County (Ga.) Superior Court, after a trial by jury. He is thereby removed from the practice of law in any of the courts in the State of Georgia, and his license to practice therein is declared null and of no effect. The accusations against him were to the effect that he was convicted in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 13, 1851, of the crime of seduction, and that in October, 1856, he was convicted in Massachusetts of contempt of court and malpractice, and removed from practice in any court in that State, he having collected $70, by virtue of his profession, and failed to pay the same over to his client.

A WOMAN AS BANK DIRECTOR.

The election of a lady as a member of a board of bank directors is the latest instance of concession to woman's rights. At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Peoria, Ill., the name of Mrs. Lydia Bradley was placed at the head of the newly-elected Board of Directors. Mrs. Bradley is a wealthy widow of that city, and one of the chief stockholders in the bank.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON AMERICAN POLICY.

THE POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN RESPECT OF THE INSURRECTION—THE ADVANTAGES OF NEUTRALITY—THE LOST MURILLO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875.

In a recent editorial the *Diario de la Marina*, referring to the immediate recognition by the United States of the restoration of the monarchy in Spain, and to the assertion and belief in Washington official circles that the latter event was precipitated by the exaggerated views taken in that country of the intentions of the United States regarding Cuba, which caused all classes without distinction of party to unite in the determination to strengthen the Government in such a manner that there should be no danger of losing any part of Spanish territory—the *Diario*, I say, proceeds to discuss the position of the Washington Government respecting Cuba and to examine the question of its legality, equity, humanity, and expediency, deducing from this examination that Spain has all the right and reason on its side. As to the legality of the American position, it declares that international law prohibits all nations from interfering in the internal affairs of independent States, and this principle of non-intervention has been so strongly defined during the present century, that it now forms part of international law. Taking into account this principle, the *Diario* is satisfied that the United States Government has not even the shadow of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, and proclaims that the Island of Cuba is an integral part of Spain, and that this principle is as applicable to it as to any of the Basque Provinces. The United States have no right to interfere, but on the contrary have duties to fulfill, imposed by international law, and by the spirit and letter of treaties, for they are bound to prevent its citizens, native and naturalized, and all foreigners resident within the limits of its territory, from committing hostilities, directly or indirectly, against a power with which said States are not at war.

As to the question of humanity, if the United States have no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the Spanish nation, but are bound to prevent their citizens and foreigners from committing hostilities against it, humanity would counsel an attempt to dispel the idea among the Cuban *emigrés* that they can hope for any protection, and the assurance that they may desist from a struggle in which victory is hopeless, and which entails only a useless effusion of blood. The *Diario* believes that the cause of humanity, so often invoked in this struggle, would gain much if the United States should prevent anything tending to keep up the hopes of the insurgents of an ultimate international conflict. But the *Diario* thinks the argument of the "almighty dollar" is the best, and as to the question of profit or expediency for the United States, it calculates that the United States consume the greater part of the saccharine products of Cuba, and that the value of the imports from the island for the last fiscal year is over $85,000,000. Consequently it is not to its interest that Cuba should be emancipated only to fall into the condition of Hayti and San Domingo as regards agriculture, but that it should continue to produce on the largest possible scale. Peace would give production a great impulse, redounding to the benefit of the United States; and it is therefore to the interest of this power to prevent, within its legitimate sphere of action, the enemies of Spain from keeping Cuba in a state so hostile to its commercial and agricultural development. Therefore, in the international relations between the United States and Spain, the *Diario* remains well satisfied that the questions of equity, humanity, and experience are resolved in favor of Spain, and that anything said contrary thereto is beyond the pale of right and reason.

The stolen portion of the masterpiece of Murillo—"The Apparition of the Infant Christ to Saint Anthony of Padua"—the theft of which from the Cathedral of Seville so lately startled the art-world, has been received here from New-York, whence it was shipped by the Spanish Consul; it will be forwarded to Spain at once. The mode of its discovery in New-York, and of its recovery by the Spanish Consul in that City, is well known, but the following is the sequel of the story: The Spaniard who signed the receipt in New-York of the sale of the picture to the dealer, Mr. Schaus, was "shadowed" by detectives, and induced to take passage in the same steamer by which the picture was shipped to Havana. A detective was on board and constantly in his company, and upon the arrival of the steamer both went ashore and the Spaniard was formally arrested by the Chief of Police. It has been said here that the Spaniard supposed he had taken passage for Europe, and that the detective kept him during the passage well plied with liquor. There may be truth in this, for I learn that the Captain General does not approve of the manner of the arrest, and has decided to release the man. The picture, however, as said above, will go to Spain.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

THE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING IN GREENWICH, CONN., BLOWN TO PIECES—THE BURGLARS GET SEVEN DOLLARS FOR THEIR PAINS.

A bold and ingenious attempt was made to rob a savings bank in the village of Greenwich, Conn., on the night of the 31st ult. The house occupied by the institution, which is known as the Greenwich Savings Bank, is a frame building originally built for a store, and was fitted with large plate glass windows. Although it was not the custom of the bank officers to leave large amounts of cash in the bank over night, a large Marvin safe was provided for the deposit of such funds as might be on hand. On the night of the robbery a heavy explosion was heard by many persons in the neighborhood, but thinking it might be a blast on the line of railroad no attention was paid to it. In the morning the whole front of the building occupied by the bank was found to be almost torn to pieces, and the whole building itself more or less shattered. The outer door of the safe was blown off and the furniture in the room in which it stood was completely demolished. A number of burglars' tools were scattered over the floor, and everything indicated that a terrific explosion had taken place. Among other things left by the burglars, were a tin can of a peculiar shape, a lot of putty, and some India-rubber tubing. With this machine it is thought they pumped the air from the safe and introduced the powder for the blast. Notwithstanding the extreme force of the explosion, the inner door of the safe remained intact and baffled the thieves, who, seemingly, became alarmed, and left before they had completed their work, as a steel wedge was found to have been driven in the crack of the inner door. The only plunder secured by the thieves was a small amount in currency, some six or seven dollars, that had been left in the outer compartment. But had they succeeded in breaking open the other door, a large sum would have been obtained. No clue has been obtained to the identity of the burglars, though it is supposed that several suspicious-looking men who were seen lounging about the village during the previous afternoon were the perpetrators of the crime. The affair caused much excitement and conversation in the village, and the people are very jubilant over the result. The building was damaged to the extent of about $500, and the safe can be repaired at a cost of $300. A singular fact connected with the explosion was that all who heard it were convinced that it was far off, and never imagined that it had occurred in a house in the middle of the town.

MR. GLENDENNING AND THE PRESBYTERY.

Serious trouble is threatened in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, of which Rev. John S. Glendenning was and still claims to be the Pastor, although his pastoral relations were recently severed by a resolution of the Presbytery. It will be remembered that after the Presbytery pronounced sentence upon Mr. Glendenning, the Moderator, to whom was assigned the task of announcing the sentence to the members of the church, failed or refused to perform that duty. At a subsequent session of the Presbytery the Moderator's action was severely commented upon, and a committee appointed to accomplish the duty he had failed to perform. Since that time the committee has made several attempts to carry out the instructions of the Presbytery, but have met with persistent opposition on the part of the Trustees and one of the Elders of the church, Mr. Dunn. The remaining Elder, Mr. Howell, insists that the judgment of the Presbytery should be carried out, and that it is binding to such a degree that Mr. Glendenning's pastoral relations have been dissolved. The committee have held two meetings, both of which were strictly private and exceedingly stormy, but no definite conclusion was arrived at, and the sentence still remains unannounced. No meeting of the sessions of the church can be held for the reason that Elder Howell refuses to recognize Mr. Glendenning as Moderator. A rumor is prevalent that the Trustees, at their next meeting, will resist the authority of the Presbytery, in which case an extra session of the latter will be called and rigorous measures adopted. The members of the church who have faith in Mr. Glendenning declare that in such an event they will sever their connection with the Presbytery and organize an independent church with Mr. Glendenning as Pastor.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS PARTY.

From the Economist, Jan. 16, 1875.

In one respect Mr. Gladstone is unique. Many statesmen have written books in retirement, and some have ostentatiously commended it. But ordinarily these books are tame and those commendations forced. Now that they feel no longer the excitement of the Senate or of office all else seems tasteless to them, and you can trace that languor in every phrase they utter. But no one can say this of Mr. Gladstone. His writings in retirement may or may not be too many; they may or may not be models of style; but no one can say that they do not show the keenest interest in their subjects. If he writes in the *Quarterly*, you wonder at the unusual vigor of the anonymous contributor; if he writes on the "Vatican Decrees," you admire the minute research and the zeal of disputation which no divine can surpass. In Homeric criticism his eagerness is almost greater: it has long been said of him that he "cared as much about the sons of Priam as if they had votes on a division;" and, in fact, he can pursue, with elastic energy, inquiries which most bookworms would call tedious. And in all this exceptional earnestness there is not a vestige of affectation. It is the simple expression of an intense nature, which, singular to say, is both variable and concentrated, which pours itself in a hundred pursuits, but which, for the time being, is absorbed in each.

This is the real explanation of Mr. Gladstone's resignation. He can withdraw into comparative retirement, because he can be absorbingly occupied in retirement. If he hears from a distance the din of Parliamentary battle, he is not overpowered with melancholy musing; his compensations are at hand; his study is no place of calm to him, for it is alive with "hot thought," and rings with controversies for which he cares.

That Mr. Gladstone has judged wisely for himself in resigning the leadership of the Liberal Party we cannot doubt. There can be little pleasure in leading that party in its present state, and there must be much vexation. It will be impossible to please everybody, and easy not to please anybody. The toil of attending Parliament merely to "watch the proceedings;" to sit opposite to a Government in anxious hope that it may make some mistake, and with little to say if it does not; to detect errors in figures and poke amendments into clauses, is an excellent training for young members, but a dismal employment for a finished statesman. In Mr. Gladstone's case it would be particularly melancholy, for it would be a striking contrast to his own Government. After just having achieved much of which even those who question the policy do not doubt the greatness, it would be pitiable to be occupied for session after session in framing minute criticism on measures of which those who approve the object cannot deny the mediocrity.

The task would be the less pleasing because it is a kind of Parliamentary work, probably the only kind, for which Mr. Gladstone is not well fitted. In framing or explaining great measures, in great replies—in short, in all first-class combats—he is without a rival in our time; Lord Russell, no partial judge, seems to think without a rival during his immense Parliamentary experience. But exactly the qualities which fit Mr. Gladstone for these great combats unfit him for much small work. He is not the man to hold, as the lawyers say, a "watching brief." The best requisites for the task are—first, taciturnity, so as not to be hurried into premature objection; and next, a light way of handling small objections, so as not to make too much, and yet to make enough of them. But no one would praise Mr. Gladstone for these gifts; he has greater ones, but he has not these.

If anything could incline a statesman in Mr. Gladstone's place to resign the leadership of the Liberal Party, we should say that it would be the speeches which have been made during the recess by Liberal members. At first sight these speeches all look complimentary, for they are unanimous in professions of allegiance; but when carefully examined their purport is less pleasing, for most of the speakers expect their fealty to be recompensed, and to be recompensed by the achievement of an impossible task. The Liberal Party is, by admission, divided: what some wish, others reject; what some think an indispensable good, others think an irreparable calamity. And many expect Mr. Gladstone to discover the word of the enigma—the measure which is to bring them together. But he cannot do so at this moment, nor can any one else. Such measures must "grow;" they cannot be made. A new race of ideas must be formed. Long controversies and many agitations will be necessary before the Liberal Party will be united upon a single plan, and before the nation will be prepared to accept it of them.

For himself, therefore, as we believe, Mr. Gladstone has judged wisely. What will be the effect of that decision on the Liberal Party is another question. For the moment it will, we cannot doubt, be unfavorable. In the first place the party will lose the enormous advantage of being led by a man of genius. Indeed it seems as if genius would soon be banished from practical statesmanship. If anything should happen to the present Prime Minister, and if Mr. Gladstone perseveres in retiring, two great parties in the State will be left with what in the cotton market would be called "best middling" statesmen and with no others. And we believe that the effect will be to make politics as a study less elevating and less instructive to the English people than they have been used to find it. The spectacle of the contentions of first-rate men on subjects which the many care for is the best and almost the only way of bringing home to the many what high mental ability really is, and how completely they are themselves destitute of it. What such men do by intentional benefit is less instructive than that which they confer by the unintentional spectacle of what they are. This, it appears likely, we may before long much want. As a contemporary of Pitt and Fox said when they had passed away, "We are left with pigmies whom we know to be pigmies, because we have measured them with giants."

The want of an intellectual bond in the Liberal Party will also be much more felt now that Mr. Gladstone has retired than it was before. The allegiance paid to him might often be, perhaps often was, hollow; still it was an allegiance. The consequent tie might be a frail tie, still it was a tie which there is nothing to replace. There is no one whom all sides of the Liberal Party can even profess to reverence in the same way. Between the two extremes of the party—between men like Mr. Chamberlain and men like Lord Cardwell—how weak is now the bond, and how wide is now the contrast.

The most pleasant aspect of the subject is that, though Mr. Gladstone retires from the leadership of the Liberals, he does not retire from Parliament or from public life. We shall still be instructed by his occasional efforts, though not, as we have for so many years been, by his daily and constant efforts. And this will be a considerable compensation, especially as compared with the times most recent. It is impossible not to imagine that a nature at once so eager and so peculiar as Mr. Gladstone's must have suffered much in fulfilling a representative function as a party leader. He must have had to suppress much he would have said if he had been left unshackled, and have said much that he did say in a different way. It must have been painful to think that common people had a kind of veto on his words; that they had a kind of right to say, "Our leader ought not to say that; we ought not to be bound by this sort of thing." And as so often happens in a struggle against nature, we think Mr. Gladstone not unfrequently overdid what was necessary. We should be inclined to say that throughout very many of his speeches while Minister there was, notwithstanding their other great merits, a want of the idiosyncratic and individual charm to which we are used. The Minister was great, but the man, such as we had known him for years, and as doubtless he still is, seemed somehow disguised and eclipsed. From all hindrance of this sort we shall now be freed. Parliament will again have the most chosen thoughts of the most peculiar statesman of the age uttered not only in the most eloquent but in the most characteristic words, and it will be a great refreshment.

AN AUTHOR ON THE WAR-PATH.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Until we had read the following letter, addressed to the editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, we were at a loss to account for Mr. Charles Reade's sensitiveness on the subject of lunatic asylums. The editor of the *Mercury* explains that Mr. Reade's previous letter was rejected out of respect for the "decencies of journalism:"

> SIR: You published a large slice of my narrative "James Lambert," and illuminated your dull columns with it, and I did not object. Yet you were so unscrupulous as to publish a letter misrepresenting me and my treatment of the provincial press.
>
> I sent you a temperate reply, which, if you had been a gentleman, would have closed the matter.
>
> Instead of that, you encouraged a literary reptile to write a long, insolent retort, and to challenge a reply.
>
> I reply.
>
> You basely and fraudulently suppress my reply. Yet you proceed to fresh attacks, though I am silenced. Your reptile fraudulently suppresses my principal letter to the *Bailie*, and you contradict publicly the letter you are not man enough to encounter in a fair fight; so you suppress it.
>
> In other words, Sir, you are a liar, a coward, and a blackguard. CHARLES READE.
>
> MAGDALEN COLLEGE, Oxford.

A DEFENSE OF USURY RULED OUT.

In Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, was brought to trial the suit of Simeon J. A. Hearne against William H. Goodspeed, to recover 200 shares Mutual Gas-light Company, given as security for a loan of $18,000. The money was borrowed by plaintiff from Bound & Co., note-brokers, and subsequently plaintiff gave to Bound & Co. notes for the amount of the indebtedness at twelve per cent. interest. Bound & Co. sold the notes to defendant, representing them as business paper, and transferred the collateral. The present suit is brought on the ground that the notes were not business paper, and that they were usurious and void. Judge Van Brunt held that Bound & Co. were the agents of plaintiff in the transaction, and that sufficient had not been shown in the case to have put the defendant on inquiry as to the true character of the notes. He therefore gave judgment for defendant.

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE SENATE—A NEW BANKING BILL INTRODUCED—THE NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING SAVINGS BANKS—PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO RIPARIAN OWNERS INVALID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—As is usual on Monday nights, there were but few Senators present at this evening's session. Several bills were received from the Assembly and referred to appropriate committees. Among them was one which has come to be familiarly known as the "Tweed bill." Its purpose is to facilitate the issuing of attachments against the property of defaulting and absconding officials. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lowery introduced a general bill, which has the approval of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, and which will probably take the place of one or two bills already introduced and intended to regulate the amount of capital on which banks may do business. The tendency of Senator Lowery's bill is to favor the establishment, under suitable restrictions, of banks with a capital of even less than $100,000.

Senator Laning introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of companies for the erection of monuments to perpetuate the memories of Union soldiers.

Senator Fox introduced an amendment to the charter of the New-York Infant Asylum, which provides that that institution shall hereafter receive from the City thirty-eight cents per day for each child supported by it, and which further directs the Controller to ascertain and reimburse to the asylum the amount by which the actual cost of sustaining its children since April, 1872, has exceeded the amount which by law it was entitled to receive.

Most of the session was occupied with the reading of an opinion of the Attorney General to the effect that the Legislature transcended its powers in granting to corporations the right to improve certain riparian privileges. In other words, the Attorney General declares unconstitutional the Marsh and Swamp Drainage act of 1868. This decision has special interest for the owners of property on the shores of Long and Staten Islands, and to-morrow Senator King will introduce an act intended to give effect to the opinion of the Attorney General, and authorizing the repayment of the sums expended in reliance upon the charter granted by the Legislature.

NEW LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO SAVINGS BANKS.

In response to inquiries from all parts of the State, Senator Lowery, of the Committee on Banks, says a public session of the committee and of both Houses of the Legislature will be held in the Senate Chamber, at 3 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 9, when parties will be heard on Senate Bill No. 11, "Providing for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision, and for the administration of their affairs."

Section 4 of article 8 of the amended Constitution of the State makes compulsory on the Legislature the reducing to conformity of all savings bank charters. The section is as follows:

> The Legislature shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto, and no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the Trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporation; and no Director or Trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or property of any such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes, but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

A LONG SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY—BILLS INTRODUCED AND CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—GENERAL BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Assembly violated a long list of precedents, to-night, by sitting as is usual on a full working day, and by transacting a considerable amount of business. It is true that most of what was done consisted rather of considering than of passing bills, but that was done quite as well by the scanty number present as it could have been by a full House. Among the bills introduced were two which were sent to the Legislature by the Fish Commissioners, together with their annual report. The first bill prohibits the taking of shad in the Hudson River between the 15th of March and the 15th of June, and the second forbids pound-net fishing in Great South Bay, Long Island, at any time.

A more important bill was the one introduced by Mr. Hammond, and which is intended to give effect to the Controller's recommendations as to the United States deposit fund. According to the terms of the bill the Controller is to invest all moneys due or becoming due on the mortgages given to the Commissioners for loaning the fund in United States stock or stock of the cities of this State.

Another bill, aimed at the "only daily law paper," was introduced by Mr. Hepburn. Its provisions are identically the same in effect with those of Mr. Costigan's bill, and are intended to repeal the law requiring legal notices to be published in the *Daily Register*.

Mr. Beach introduced an amendment to the law regulating places of public amusement in New-York City. The effect of the amendment is to exempt from the provisions of the general law all private theatricals or amateur performances.

Among the bills considered was Mr. Hammond's in relation to County Treasurers. Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, objected to the bill, because it gave the Boards of Supervisors discretion to invest the funds arising from the State taxes in banks, in either their own or adjoining counties. But Mr. Hammond explained that that provision was intended to meet the case of when there was no bank in a county. As a quorum did not vote on the bill, the Committee of the Whole, in which it was considered, merely reported progress.

Among the bills ordered to a third reading was that of Mr. Davis, which designates public holidays and the days on which notes falling due on them shall be paid. The bill was amended, on a motion of Mr. Alvord, by striking Good Friday from the list of holidays.

Two bills intended for the protection of children were also ordered to a third reading. One of these bills incorporates the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children;" and the other provides that persons ill-treating children under their guardianship, or permitting the children to beg or steal, may be summoned before a magistrate and punished according to law, without the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR WOODIN.

Mr. Woodin has for some time been absent from his place in the Senate, and this evening it was said that his absence must be lengthened for some weeks more. The reason is a serious illness caused by the removal of a large tumor from his arm.

ANOTHER "SMART" TRICK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On returning home one day this week from my business my wife told me a man had called representing that he was sent by Commissioner Van Nort to notify the residents that they must put new covers to their coal vaults, and that if they did not they would be fined. I inquired if any notice had been left, and was informed that he stated that it was not necessary. This same man has called again, stating that it must be of a particular pattern, and we might as well give the job to him, as he would do it cheaper than any one else. I believe the law compels people, and very justly, too, to replace smooth or worn covers; but as ours is neither smooth nor worn I would like to know if the Commissioner sends out such a messenger from his office, or if this man is a fraud. FORTY-FIFTH STREET.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

The intermediate examination of the students of Columbia College was yesterday begun in the college building. The various classes were examined in Greek, calculus, physics, algebra and trigonometry, Greek history, and Roman antiquities, the examination in the latter and in calculus being oral. In the paper on physics there were six problems and four questions. The latter were as follows: 1. Explain the method used by Regnault for measuring the tension of the vapor of water between 0° and 100° C. 2. Give the modes used for the compensation of pendulums and balance-wheels. 3. Mode of measuring the absolute coefficient exponent of mercury. 4. Explain the use of the thermometer in measuring the heights of mountains.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ATTENTION LADIES.—NO TROUBLE AND little expense to get first-class colored servants, certified to be capable and reliable, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st. By request the agent will call at the ladies' residences.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 Times Office.

AT SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants; male and female. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a neat, capable English girl, with good reference, in City or country; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; will be very useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid; also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver and glass; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl to do up-stairs work and sewing, or waiting; would take care of one or two children; good references. Address Nellie, Box No. 340 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, chamber-work and waiting in a private family; with six years' references from last place. Call at No. 309 4th av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call or address No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and to do sewing or wait on a lady; wishes to travel; best City reference. Call at 223 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid, or to attend children. Call at No. 115 West 39th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 27 East 37th st.

COOK — WAITRESS.—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, by two highly-recommended girls; one as cook, the other as waitress; both are exceedingly neat and thoroughly efficient in their respective duties, as attested by references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD FAMILY COOK; IS AN excellent baker; can get up nice family dinners, soups, meats, games; can lard, and would not object to do a little washing; keeps her kitchen in order, is pleasant with other servants, and can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, desserts, &c.; is also an experienced baker; has lived with some of the first-class families in the City; best references. Call or address No. 715 6th av., millinery store, between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastries, creams, and gets up side-dishes; excellent baker; best City testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business well; is a good meat cook, also excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to assist with the washing if required; will go in the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK FOR THE COUNTRY.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer, who is willing and capable of any kind of work; City or country; has a useful daughter about ten years old; wages no object. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; is a good plain cook, good bread and biscuit baker; willing, quiet, and agreeable; is a first-class laundress. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; makes excellent bread and biscuit, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; five years' City reference; able to do the marketing if required. Call or address No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH WOMAN, who is also a good laundress; has good references; understands her business, and will do it; is obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, between 8th and 9th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS ALL kinds of English and American cooking; in a private family; will assist with washing in a small family; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 471 6th av., book store, between 28th and 29th sts.

DOMESTIC HELP.

MALE AND FEMALE, for every capacity,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
O'DELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD plain cook; is an excellent laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country. Inquire at the china store, No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman; has good references; country or City place. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and butter-making; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 161 8th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City references; wishes assistance in the kitchen; is a splendid cook; wages moderate. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman; good plain cook; willing to do the house-work in a small family; good references. Call at No. 319 East 21st st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY PROTESTANT COOK, with good City references; wages $18 to $20. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will do the plain clothes. Call or write for two days, No. 342 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 131 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER OF THIRTY years' experience will go by the day; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. Address Mrs. Jones, TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO assist at general house-work, take care of children, go errands, be useful, &c.; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing but little English; has had one place as kitchen-maid; is neat, strong, willing; wages no object; is twenty-two years of age. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY an honest and obliging girl; she is industrious and competent. Can be seen for one day at her present employer's, No. 57 East 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at 354 West 16th st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—AN EXPERIenced and practical lady who understands the management of children and all the details of housekeeping. Address G. M., Box 4,637 New-York Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German widow, who speaks French and English, as housekeeper. Apply at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican widow as house-keeper or janitress; references exchanged. Call for two days at No. 364 9th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable widow, as house-keeper in a gentleman's family. Call or address Mrs. Thomson, No. 522 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY AS COPYist or housekeeper. Call or address Mrs. Parsons, No. 204 West 17th st.

KITCHEN MAID OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY a young Swedish girl, a short time in this country; recommended from her place as kitchen maid; strong, neat, willing; wages not so much an object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing and obliging, having first-class reference. Apply at No. 221 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SMART GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference from last place. Can be seen two days, 832 9th av., between 54th and 55th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT PROTESTANT laundress in a private family; can do French fluting, puffing, polishing, and all kinds of fineries; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 West 40th st., Room 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; four years' City reference; will assist with chamber-work if necessary. Call at No. 424 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REGULAR LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business in all its details; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as children's maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 756 Broadway, top floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. Hardman; select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, German, French, colored, Swedish; City or country; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT WOMAN, aged thirty-five; speaks the best French, good English; is very fond of children, and a first-class seamstress; is willing, neat, and competent; City or country. Call at Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTAble young person speaking French, German, and English; is a good hair-dresser and a competent, tasteful seamstress; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, who is fond and careful of children; also a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; will take charge of an infant from its birth; would assist in the care of growing up children; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class infant's nurse; can raise it on the bottle from birth; four years' best reference from last place; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging, country or City. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—AS CHILD'S NURSE, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Address S. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUST-worthy Protestant nurse or seamstress who understands ladies hair dressing and sewing machine; best City references. Can be seen for 2 days at 252 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; will take an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, ENGLISH, SPEAKing French fluently, as nurse to one child and light chamber-work. Address for two days Lyon, Box No. 25 Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress; best City references from present employers. Call at No. 58 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RELIABLE SEAMSTRESS wishes a few more engagements by the day; can cut and fit for children, and has considerable knowledge of dress-making. Address Seamstress, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A FAST SEWER, would go out by the day, week, or month to sew in families; understands all kinds of sewing; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT by the day or week to do plain sewing; can run the Domestic or Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 147 West 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and dress-maker, by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days, No. 270 West 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG English woman as waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES washing to do at her own residence; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; is a perfect laundress; best of City reference. Call on or address M. V., No. 242 6th av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear building.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head-waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address T. C., care Mr. W. Neergard, south-west corner 25th st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant; steady habits; single; strictly temperate; can give satisfactory references in the City; will come for moderate wages, in City or country. Call at the Swedish Servants' office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly, the proper care and treatment of horses, and respectful, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best of City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUST-worthy single man, City or country, to take care of a gentleman's road horses; understands his business; temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address Thomas, Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged thirty-five years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cows, do vegetable gardening, &c.; is also handy at carpentering and painting; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he will recommend in every particular; is strictly temperate, willing and obliging; has the best of testimonials for the past twelve years for honesty, and capability. Call or address Thomas, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duty, and has the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference. Can be seen or address at his last employer's, Coachman, No. 131 McDonough st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; no incumbrance; first-class City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 26 Lexington av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, who is a first-class, careful, good driver; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. Address T. V., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By an American Protestant man, age twenty-six; best references. Address Wellington, Box No. 310 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried; no children; understands his duties perfectly; is highly recommended; City or country. Call on or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st., for two days.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman. Apply at or address No. 149 West 50th st., private stable, for two days.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By an American man and wife, aged thirty-seven years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, plow, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife good butter-maker and poultry-raiser, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family, who understands green-houses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; none need apply but those who have a greenhouse; good testimonials. Address, for three days, Florist, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is proficient in all horticultural bearing, with a thorough acquisition of the knowledge of progressive agriculture, and practically conversant with laying out, improving, planting, &c. Address S., at Buist's store, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant, and fully understands the care of green-houses and graperies; also laying out and improving grounds. Address Gardener, No. 12 Cortlandt st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GARDENER (single) who understands green-houses, graperies, kitchen and flower gardening; best of reference. Address A. O., James Fleming's seed store, 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, COMPETENT married man, with best of reference. Call or address T. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A nurse; would not object to traveling; medical and private references. Call on or address William H. Ellis, store No. 692 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG FRENCHman as first-rate waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best reference; City or country; wages, $30. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, LATELY LANDed; speaks English; has good testimonials from Sweden; wages no object; is willing to work, neat, well clothed, and of good habits. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; TWO YEARS' reference from last place; is a first-class waiter; twenty years in private families; speaks fair English; a good worker; single, and strictly temperate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; City references. Address C. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; has first-class references from family he has just left; is an excellent attendant at table. Address to bookstore, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN MAN AS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.......WED., Feb. 3 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 27
CUBA.......WED., Feb. 10 | PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC............SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LAURENCE..........Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE....................Saturday, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..............Feb. 2, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy...Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
Erin..Sat. Feb. 13, 10:30 A.M. | The Queen..Feb. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Thursday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M.

- Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 6 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Jan. 14 | ILLINOIS.........Feb. 2
OHIO...........Jan. 21 | MANHATTAN........Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 28 | INDIANA..........Feb. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA Capt. F. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Feb. 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Change of Schedule—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

- Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.......................................Feb. 5.
ANDES......................................Feb. 23.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL...................................Feb. 13.
ATLAS......................................March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, TWO fine new coach harnesses, gold-plated and silver-mounted, and fine new single harness; also good grocery or express harness. Apply at No. 143 East 59th st., third floor.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, AND HORSE-blankets, large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, newly furnished parlor and bedroom; large closets, grate fire, table first class; for gentleman and wife; terms very moderate.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—English-basement house; reception and adjoining room or suite of three rooms, also large upper room, without board; references.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND MOTHER, occupying their own house, (first class, brown stone, frescoed throughout,) would let choice of rooms, with or without board, or private table. No. 125 West 42d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING HOUSE WILL rent a reception room for physician's office; also one or two furnished ones, with or without board. No. 107 West 44th st.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—LARGE and newly furnished room, with sunny exposure, will be rented with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway.—A private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also other room.

NO. 355 WEST 31ST ST.—LARGE, COMfortably-furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen; good table; convenient to Elevated Railroad; terms low.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A second-story front parlor and bedroom to let, with board; two fourth-story rooms to let, with or without board. References.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Back parlor or third floor; southern exposure; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

NO. 385 5TH AV.

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

SMALL ROOM, $2—FRONT BASEMENT—SUIT-ABLE for a physician's office; lately occupied by one. Call at No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

NO. 32 EAST 49TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, or one large front and hall room adjoining; superior board. References exchanged.

CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT on second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Sunny hall room on fourth floor, with board, or a large front room on same floor; highest reference.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MEXICO.....................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)...........Thursday, Feb. 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.....................Tuesday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE, ASTOR HOUSE.

The entire furniture and effects of this well-known Hotel, comprising over 400 rooms. Also all the table and bed linen, and the entire furniture of the café and restaurant, together with their valuable stock of Brandies, Wines, &c., and everything appertaining to a first-class hotel, by Edward Schenck, commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing (daily until 2 o'clock P. M.) each day until the entire effects are sold. The furniture and bedding are first-class and in fine order, having been refurnished in the last two years. Purchasers must remove their goods after each day's sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN EAST 10TH ST.—Rent moderate; large line first-class customers; sold in consequence of death; immediate possession. Address K. C., Box No. 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS AND CREDIT desires a confidential position with a firm in some staple business. Address, giving full particulars, B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE in one of the principal avenues in the City. Apply to JOHN MADISON, No. 20 Burling slip. No agents need apply.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Poultry, game, fruit and vegetable stand, No. 29 Tompkins Market; will bear investigation.
W. L. PRATT.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—UPON A FARM NEAR THE CITY, where the help is boarded and all found, a practical working young farmer who understands stock thoroughly; without children; whose wife is a first-rate housekeeper and butter-maker. Address, with full particulars and references, A. MURRAY, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough chamber-maid and seamstress, with City references. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED—A WELSH LAUNDRESS TO LIVE IN the country. Call at No. 475 5th av., on Thursday, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; BEST CITY REFERence required. Call on Tuesday, from 10 to 12, at No. 106 5th av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, WITH best references. Address Post Office Box No. 5,677.

WANTED—A TRAVELER IN RUBBER GOODS. Address Post Office Box No. 485 New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" AT THE PARK THEATRE.

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, THURSDAY, FEB. 4.
AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION
and expense of thousands of dollars, with an
ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE.

In order to properly present Lecoq's crowning triumph and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular opera bouffe "GIROFLE-GIROFLA," on THURSDAY, the management find it necessary to close the theatre Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for dress rehearsals. The work is at the same time a comedy, a spectacle, and an opera bouffe, and requires elaborate preparation.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MOORISH SCENERY,
By Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin.
NUMEROUS ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIALLY IMPORTED. APPROPRIATE PROPERTIES PURPOSELY MANUFACTURED. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY,
from the Folies Dramatique, Paris, and the Royal Opera-houses of Cairo and St. Petersburg, will make her American début in the title-rôles, associated with

Mlle. MINELLI	as	MARASQUIN
Mlle. KIDD	as	AUZORE
Mlle. DOREL	as	PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAME	as	PAQUITA
M. DUPLAN	as	BOLERO
M. DE QUERCEY	as	MOURZOUK
M. VALTER	as	LE CHEF DE PIRATES

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN. MATINEE SATURDAY.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8; matinée Saturday at 2.
In the Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE!
or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE
has achieved a much greater success than any other artist who has attempted nightly to entertain an audience, having by his own unassisted efforts been enabled to continue the same round of characters for the past twelve weeks without change or interruption, and on every occasion to draw forth the flattering and tumultuous approbation of the largest number of spectators ever drawn together by a single performer.
Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL.

THE SECOND CONCERT
of the
JUBILEE SINGERS
will be given at
STEINWAY HALL
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at the box-office and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Evening at 8, THIS Afternoon at 2,
ALBERT W. AIKEN, THE
in MECHANIC'S
The Witches of New-York. WIFE.

STEINWAY HALL. DE CORDOVA.

Mr. De Cordova

will deliver his new humorous lecture on
BUMBERLY & CO.,
TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 8 P. M.
Admission, 75 cents. With seat, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

THE CHARITY BALL

(THE TWENTIETH)
Will take place at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING next, under charge of the managers, already published, and the remaining tickets may be had from them or at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., at $5 each.

THE CHARITY BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 4.
Gentlemen purchase for the above KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair.
EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each.
French embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at
PAREGO'S, NO. 85 NASSAU ST.

CHARITY BALL.

A gentleman, necessarily absent, wishes to dispose of a box and six tickets for the Charity Ball, front row—will hold six. Address Post Office Box 5,022 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS,

IN PRESS AND PREPARATION,

BY

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

LAW PUBLISHERS.

PRINCIPLES OF CONVEYANCING. With forms. By HENRY C. DEANE, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. With Notes by a member of the Boston Bar. 8vo.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT. By E. S. DRONE, Esq. 8vo.

LEADING AND SELECT CASES on the Disabilities incident to Infancy, Coverture, Idiocy, &c. With Notes. By MARSHALL D. EWELL. 8vo.

BIGELOW'S LEADING CASES IN THE LAW OF TORTS. Selected from the American, English, and Irish Courts. With Notes by M. M. BIGELOW, Esq. 8vo.

BIGELOW ON THE LAW OF FRAUD. A Treatise on the Law of Fraud, both as a ground of Action and a Defense in Law and in Equity. By M. M. BIGELOW, Esq. 8vo.

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BISHOP'S PRECEDENTS OF INDICTMENTS AND PLEAS. With Writs and other Forms in the Criminal Law, together with Notes and Discussions adapted to the Practice of all the States. By JOEL P. BISHOP, Esq. 8vo.

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JARMAN ON WILLS. Fifth Edition. Treatise on Wills, with a copious Dissertation on the Construction of Devises. With Notes and References to American Law. By Hon. J. C. PERKINS. 2 vols., 8vo.

LAW DICTIONARY. A Dictionary of Terms and Phrases used in American or English Jurisprudence, or which have been defined by Adjudication of the Courts. 2 vols., 8vo.

LATHROP ON DAMAGES. A Treatise on the Law of Damages. By JOHN LATHROP, Esq. 8vo.

LEADING CASES IN THE LAW OF AGENCY.—In the Law of Corporations. 8vo.—In the Law of Evidence. 2 vols., 8vo.—In the Law of Partnership. 8vo.—In the Law of Real Property, 2 vols., 8vo.

MASSACHUSETTS DIGEST. Being a Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. A new edition. 2 vols., royal 8vo.

MASSACHUSETTS PRACTICE in the Civil Courts of Massachusetts. 8vo.

POMEROY ON REMEDIES. A Treatise on Civil Remedies and Remedial Rights. By J. N. POMEROY, LL. D. 8vo.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. New Series. Vol. V., Annual Digest for 1874.

UNITED STATES DIGEST. First Series. Vol. V.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for officers and committees of this institute will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock, and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.

LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
NO. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 13, 1875, for the piping required for warming the hospital building; also for marble floors, wash basins, &c.; also iron doors for coil chambers. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Governor's office, by applying to R. P. SMYTH, builder, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island.

Bids will be received separately for the different kinds of work. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed to the interest of the institution.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.
For full information, see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING RE-pairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.
For full information, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

EXCITEMENT AMONG PATRONS OF THE TURF!
MID-WINTER TROTTING THE REIGNING SENSATION!
THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT THE TWO CHAMPION MATCHES OF THE SEASON!
THE FASTEST HORSES OF NEW-YORK AMONG THE ENTRIES!
GRAND TROTTING MATCH BY YOUNG LADIES, WEDNESDAY MATINEE, FEB. 3.
MILE HEATS, BEST TWO IN THREE UNDER SADDLE!
This will be a bona fide contest, and the first genuine ladies' trotting match for a purse ever seen in New-York.
FAT MEN TO THE FRONT!
FAT MEN TO THE FRONT!
The Heavy Weights of New-York in a grand sweepstake race for a purse and the championship.
Open to all weighing from 250 pounds to 300 pounds, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 3; THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 4, open to all weighing 300 pounds and upward.
The above special attractions in no manner interfere with or detract from the general programme of exciting races given in full every afternoon and evening. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. C. D. HESS......................Director
Second week of the brilliant season of grand opera by the renowned
KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 2,
first time here in English of Verdi's charming opera,
ERNANI.
Mrs. VAN ZANDT, CARLETON, PEAKES, CAYLA, NICHOLS, and CASTLE in the cast.
WEDNESDAY—MIGNON—KELLOGG and full cast.
THURSDAY—BROOKLYN—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY—NEW-YORK—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY—MIGNON.
Secure seats at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK, for the purpose of affording requisite free use of the stage, night and day, for company rehearsals, the adjustment of the scenery and mechanism, and the drilling of the enormous supernumerary force of the grand Shakespearean pageant,
HENRY V.,
which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS begins THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock, and will be continued EVERY DAY from that hour until 9 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE......................Manager
A REGIMENT OF STARS ADDED.
S. S. Purdy, Mr. John Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, La Gabrielle.
Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Miss Alice Harrison, Courtright and Gilbert, Wm. Scallan, 26 comedians.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL,"
1776 AND 1876. AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

GO SEE THE GRAND HALL

OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE,
opened to-night for the first time with
Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
THE CREAM OF WIT, FUN, AND HUMOR!

TWELFTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organists, Miss E. H. MARSH, of Newark, N. J.; JOSEPH H. GUILD, of Holy Trinity, New-York; Violoncellist, F. BERGNER. Admission, 25 cents.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Woman's Union Mission Society will be held WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Rev. Dr. Seaver's Church, Brooklyn, in Henry st., near Clark.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c., FOR SALE and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 134 Broome st., near Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. Rev. P. J. DEALY, S. J., will read a paper on "THE FIRST CATHOLIC MISSION IN NEW-YORK."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.
MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, }
JAMES RINTOUL, } Executors.
ROBERT C. BUCHAN, }
A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.
B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-1aw6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
au4-1aw6mTu* of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 28 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, }
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.
JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6mTu

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, }
ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SERENA RHINELANDER, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDONNELL, and John Y. McKane, Washington Willis, and David Snediker, as Commissioners of Common Lands of the town of Gravesend, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Alexander McDonnell: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 14, 1875. WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, 1875.
WILLIAM RHINELANDER STEWART,
f2-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Every night at 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
HOUSES OVERFLOWING!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!

WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!

The Herald says: "So great is the success of 'Women of Day' that Mr. Daly has been compelled to defer the production of all other novelties."

The Evening Post says: "We advise any of our fellow beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing 'Women of the Day.'"

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE,
Miss NINA VARIAN,

Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT.
IN THE CAST.

EVERY NIGHT at 8; MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.
In view of the extraordinary success of WOMEN OF THE DAY, Mr. DALY is compelled to POSTPONE for the present, the production of A STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION and of A GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, which have been many months in preparation.
, Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance.

THE BEST SEATS

FOR THE OPERA, in FRONT, BALCONY, and PARQUET.
Also BARNUM'S and ALL THEATRES,
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at "TYSON'S"
New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
FORTY-FOURTH TO FIFTY-FIRST TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, EIGHTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TWELFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
78TH TO 84TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MRS. ROUSBY, TO-NIGHT.

LAST NIGHT but four of MRS. ROUSBY.
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday) positively last appearance of Mrs. ROUSBY as the LADY ELIZABETH in Tom Taylor's successful historical play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and THURSDAY EVENINGS first production this season of Shakespeare's brilliant comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs ROUSBY (first time) as ROSALIND, supported by Mr. GEO. CLARKE as ORLANDO, and full dramatic company. FRIDAY, FIRST and ONLY BENEFIT of Mrs. ROUSBY, and her last night but one in New-York. Only representation of CAMILLE. Mrs. ROUSBY (only time) as CAMILLE. SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL ROUSBY MATINEE. MONDAY, Feb. 8, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.

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ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS.
Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT TWO.
FULL AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
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FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Messrs. S. E. JACOBSOHN and R. ARNOLD, Solo Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission to Symphony Concert, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Concert can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

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Corner 23d st. and 6th av., opposite Booth's Theatre.
OPENING OF THE GRAND HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!
By the original ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS.
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

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J. B. STUDLEY in the great sensation of the ROGUES OF NEW-YORK. The Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.

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The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
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PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
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COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

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CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

HOME FOR CHILDREN. ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A lady experienced in the care and tuition of children, an engagement for the morning hours; references exchanged. Call or address for one week Miss W., Teacher, No. 146 West 16th st., or care of Mrs. Uhler, No. 64 Irving place.

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSION.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE EXACT PURPOSE OF THE NEW MOVEMENT—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND—PROPOSED "OBLIGATION" FOR ONE HUNDRED MEN TO SECURE $50,000 EACH—VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS MADE AND WITHDRAWN—WHAT COMMODORE VANDERBILT PROPOSES.

The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce were crowded yesterday by some of the most prominent citizens of New-York, who had responded to the call inviting them to consult with Mr. James M. Drake and others as to the best method of raising a "deferred capital stock fund" to secure rapid transit for this city. Before noon, the hour of meeting, there was a large attendance, and among those present were the following: Henry Bergh, Lawson N. Fuller, W. H. Morrell, John Haven, Commodore Levy, D. M. Clarkson, F. G. Brown, H. B. Claflin, Louis B. Rader, L. G. Philips, B. L. Ackerman, A. B. Mills, F. M. Jencks, L. Friedman, Gen. Butterfield, Griffith Rowe, Cyrus Clark, E. Van Valkenburgh, Rev. Dr. Stoddard, William H. Webb, Mr. Tombinson, Mr. Vandenburgh, P. W. Stebbins, George A. Halsey, R. C. Root, R. R. Hazard, E. H. Purdy, the Messrs. Norris, Charles H. Roosevelt, Alonzo Carr, David H. Knapp, John Kemp, J. A. Clark, A. A. Brown, M. M. Vail, F. L. Barry, H. D. Peterson, Mr. Townsend, Louis Ballard, and many others. The proceedings were opened promptly by Mr. Drake, who briefly stated the objects for which the meeting was called, and then Mr. B. L. Ackerman was chosen to preside, and Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt to act as Secretary. The latter at once read a resolution confining all discussions growing out of the proceedings to the consideration of the proposed plan of raising the fund required. But at the very outset it was evident that there was an element of discord likely to be generated by persons who did not clearly understand the purpose of the merchants who had invited them to the consultation. Mr. L. F. Barry objected to the resolution because, in his judgment, it would shut out all discussion which might elicit facts calculated to be of great value in the future. It was apparent that many of those opposed to the resolution had an idea that the consultation had been called for the purpose of deliberating on various schemes of rapid transit. But Mr. Drake, as Chairman of the previous meeting, peremptorily demanded that all present should understand that the meeting had been called for the sole purpose of forming a basis for the "deferred capital stock fund." He was ably sustained by the merchants who had attended the former conference, and Mr. Roosevelt, in order to accommodate the views of the assemblage, withdrew his resolution. Mr. Drake then presented a paper which he thought covered the whole question before the meeting, and bound those who subscribed to it to contribute the sums set opposite their names, toward the creation of a fund to be invested in the capital stock of a railway from the southerly end of this island northerly, for the transportation of passengers and freight, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon by two-thirds of the subscribers, provided that two-thirds represented more than fifty per cent. of the whole sum subscribed, which should not be less than $3,000,000. The full text of the agreement is given elsewhere. Mr. Drake's paper was unanimously approved and signed by the following citizens, who subscribed the amounts opposite their names:

John Wilson	$1,000
Jacob Cohen	1,000
John Haven	1,000
Aaron Kemp, by John Kemp	1,000
A. A. Brown	1,000
F. L. Johnson	1,000
Alonzo Carr	500
David M. Clarkson	1,000
A. B. Mills	1,000
J. A. Clark	5,000
L. G. Philips	5,000
W. H. Morrell	5,000
Lawson N. Fuller	1,000
David H. Knapp	1,000
Total	$25,500

After the adoption of this form of agreement, Mr. Drake read another which he entitled an "obligation." By it the persons who appended their signatures to it are bound to use their best efforts to obtain subscriptions to the first paper to the extent of at least $50,000 each. He asked that 100 gentlemen sign this document, and as it was approved by the meeting, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken to afford an opportunity to sign it. Nine signatures were obtained.

After recess other resolutions were offered and tabled, after brief debate, and Mr. Henry Bergh in a short speech commended the action of the meeting, and recommended the holding of a mass meeting at Cooper Institute as soon as possible. This was not deemed best at present. And now, although the actual purpose of the meeting had been achieved, several persons tried to call attention to special rapid transit schemes. Mr. H. V. Peterson warmly advocated the establishment of a line between the Grand Central Depot and the southerly part of the City, and Mr. Tomlinson favored something like Senator "Hughey" Moore's bill. The meeting, however, laughed good-naturedly at all these propositions, and, after Mr. Drake's two papers were ordered to be printed and left at the several commercial boards and exchanges throughout the City for signatures, was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 12 o'clock. Before the proceedings were formally commenced, Mr. Drake, Chairman of the merchants' conference, which was held last Wednesday, said he wanted to make a personal explanation. On that occasion, he said, a committee had been appointed to take steps for a preliminary meeting. The day after the meeting he received letters from men well known in the community, and who had large interests in the country, making very valuable suggestions and expressing some doubt as to the advantage of a public meeting. This had induced him to delay the meeting, and meantime the subject assumed more important dimensions. At the same time an importance was given to the functions of the committee beyond what was intended, the public press having given the impression that it was to bring rapid transit about. He did not think that anything had been lost by the delay, and now that the matter was in the hands of the meeting he hoped that such steps would be taken as would bring the project of rapid transit to a successful issue.

Mr. B. L. Ackerman was then nominated Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved,

Mr. Charles H. Roosevelt, of New-Rochelle, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting, and the discussions growing out of them, be confined exclusively to the consideration of the proposed plan of raising a fund as a basis of rapid transit.

Mr. F. L. Barry objected to the resolution, for which, he said, he could see no sufficient reason. There might be many things connected with rapid transit besides the mere question of raising money, which it would be desirable to know, and, therefore, he hoped that the meeting would not adopt the resolution, at the present stage at least.

Mr. M. M. Vail thought that the resolution was unnecessary, and that it ought not to be adopted. He moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Drake said that the object of the meeting was the raising of funds, and that if any other subject were introduced it would be in bad taste. Their purpose, he said, was to place the matter in such a position that capitalists would be ready to advance money toward its completion. They had come together for a simple, practical matter of business, and the introduction of any other subject would be the cause of confusion and embarrassment.

Mr. Barry said it appeared to him that the object of the meeting was not so much to raise money as to procure rapid transit. It was not, he thought, probable that any large amount would be received unless it was known how it was to be invested. The resolution would shut out inquiry, and although they might get solitary subscriptions of $1,000, it should be remembered that it would require millions to build the road.

The resolution was withdrawn for the time being, and Mr. Drake presented for the consideration of the meeting the following paper, in which he said he had embodied in as brief a space as possible what was proposed to be done:

FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The undersigned hereby agree to contribute the sums set opposite their respective names toward the creation of a fund to be invested in the capital stock of a railway to be constructed from the southerly end of Manhattan Island to such points northerly as may be determined upon, for the purposes of transporting passengers and freight.

The said fund to be invested in the capital of such company and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon by two-thirds of the subscribers: provided that the said two-thirds shall represent more than fifty per cent. of the whole sum subscribed; and further provided, that subscriptions for a sum not less than $3,000,000 shall be obtained, it being a condition of this subscription that no claim for interest, dividends, or other remuneration shall be made by the subscribers hereto until the terms agreed upon for the capital shall be complied with. Periods at which the amounts subscribed shall be payable, and all further details, to be the subject of future action.

This paper, Mr. Drake said, presented to the meeting the thought which originally occurred to his mind in suggesting the subject. To his mind it was the only desirable plan by which rapid transit could be at present successfully obtained. The amendments to the constitution prohibited the passage of any special legislation, and, as scarcely any of the plans which had been proposed from time to time were now before the public, it seemed to him that the subject had to be begun *de novo*. The present purpose was to bring about the investment of a sum sufficient to make capitalists feel secure in putting their money in the undertaking. In order that the project should be successful it was necessary that the people who were chiefly interested, the people who rode and who owned property, should come forward and subscribe, not an extravagant sum, but what was proper and judicious. If this were done, the wealthy and enterprising capitalists of this City, and even of Europe, would be prepared to furnish the means which would be necessary to finish the road. It was a mistake to suppose that the wealthy men of the City would hold back in this matter. He could say authoritatively that they were more deeply interested in it than were the people at large. The people had been rather willing to imitate the example of the wagoner in the fable—to lie down beside the wagon and call upon Hercules to help them out of the mire. If they showed the proper disposition, and if the money subscribed amounted to a sufficient sum to make it apparent to capitalists that they were in earnest, they might take the word of wiser men than himself that the remainder of the money would be forthcoming. He had spoken to one of the most prominent men in the City on the subject, and his statement was that if the people wanted rapid transit they could have it at any time. [Applause.] They had been told that faith would remove mountains, and he was satisfied that the City of New-York was capable of entering into this matter in a patriotic spirit. There was one other subject, Mr. Drake said, to which he wished to allude. The relations of landlords and tenants had now greatly changed, and he believed that under the present condition of things the owners of houses should be expected to do their duty to rapid transit. They sometimes, he said, talked of watered stock, but if there was ever anything done in the way of flooding it had been done by the City railroads, which monopolized privileges for which they had never paid a cent. [Applause.] If, however, they stood in the way of rapid transit they stood in the way of that which would roll over and crush them. They had submitted long enough, he contended, to the domination of those corporations. If they would insist on standing in the way of this enterprise the people would demand that their legislators should investigate the affairs of those railroads, and ascertain whether they had a right to offer such obstructions. All he could say was that the public would indorse this proposition, which was as simple and pure a one as ever came before them. He asked the people to come forward and indorse this proposition, and not to attach themselves to the plan of any clique.

Mr. C. S. Durfee said that, if he understood the question, it was as to the policy of a community so large as New-York to allow another corporation to have control of the streets. Such a state of things would be equivalent to going back to the days of turnpikes.

Mr. Drake here read the paper again, and proposed that it be submitted for signatures.

Commodore Levy said there was no reason why they should ask for $3,000,000. He had been informed, he said, by a competent authority, that a road could be built from the Battery to Harlem at the rate of $300,000 a mile.

A gentleman remarked that that made exactly $3,000,000, the distance from the Battery to Harlem, being ten miles.

Mr. Drake said it appeared to him that the discussion of any plan at present was not germane to the meeting.

The paper having been put to the meeting, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Drake then said there was one other proposition. If anything was to be accomplished, it should be done by the people, and, therefore, he asked one hundred gentlemen to come forward and sign an obligatory paper which he had prepared, pledging themselves to use their best efforts to obtain subscriptions to the extent of at least $50,000 each for the proposed fund. Mr. Drake then read the following paper, and a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, during which it was signed by the gentlemen whose names are attached:

OBLIGATION.

The undersigned hereby obligate themselves to use their best efforts in obtaining subscriptions to the extent of at least $50,000, each, for the fund proposed to be raised to promote rapid transit, upon the conditions set forth in the subscription paper adopted at the meeting of citizens held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 1st of Feburary, 1875.

P. W. Stebbins, No. 117 Broadway.
Jacob Cohen, No. 109 East Sixtieth street.
F. G. Brown, No. 90 Broadway.
John Haven, Fort Washington.
Lespinasse & Friedman, New-York.
David M. Clarkson, Newburg, N. Y.
R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 62 Liberty street, New-York.
W. H. Morrell, No. 66 Broadway.
George A. Halsey, No. 33 Nassau street.

Mr. Jacob Cohen moved, and Mr. Vail seconded, the adoption of the paper, and the resolution was carried unanimously. It was further resolved that these papers should be printed and left at all the public offices, and, later, it was announced that the printing would be done gratuitously at the office of Mr. R. C. Root.

The Secretary announced that one gentleman had offered to subscribe $10,000 on the condition that nine others would subscribe a like amount, but the name of the party did not transpire.

Mr. Hazard offered the following resolution immediately after recess:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, instructed to inquire if there be any practicable, existing plan for the construction of a rapid-transit road having the necessary legislation complete; which can command a considerable portion of the capital necessary for its construction.

There was a difference of opinion, he said, in the community as to what plan was the most feasible. He had a conversation on last Friday with a banker, who told him that if any suitable plan was brought forward he would subscribe for himself and friends ten per cent. of the entire cost, which he estimated would be $5,000,000.

Mr. Peterson seconded the motion, and, in doing so said, that in a conversation which he had had with Commodore Vanderbilt on the subject, that gentleman admitted that the City ought to build a road, but that for his own part he would not put a single dollar in it. Commodore Vanderbilt, he said, also stated that the City might have the benefit of his franchise from Forty-second street to Harlem, and that he would carry passengers that distance for five cents, provided the other company would carry them from the City Hall to Forty-second street for the same amount, making the entire fare to Harlem ten cents. Mr. Peterson thought that the proposed committee should be empowered to see Commodore Vanderbilt on the subject.

The meeting decided, however, that Mr. Hazard's resolution should be laid on the table.

Mr. Church presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a subscription list be opened and a committee be appointed to procure the necessary legal talent to draft a bill for a general quick-transit law, and present the same to the Legislature for its action.

An amendment was subsequently proposed to the effect that the committee be instructed to wait upon Commodore Vanderbilt and ask him to transfer his charter.

Mr. Drake appealed to the meeting not to embarrass the proceedings with these propositions, which, he thought, ought to be made the subject of a special meeting. The resolution was then withdrawn.

Mr. Henry Bergh, who said that he represented a larger constituency than any other man in the community, although it was a four-footed one, here made an appeal against the employment of horse-power as a motor in whatever scheme might be introduced. He also said that the project was one which should be taken up by the people, and accordingly he proposed that a public meeting be held at the Cooper Institute to consider the most practicable means to be adopted of rapid transit in the City.

Mr. Cohen thought that they should first get money, and that at present they were not ripe for a public meeting.

Mr. Kemp also thought that the proper time for a public meeting was after a sufficient amount had been subscribed, and when the matter had been put in proper shape.

Mr. Tomlinson was proceeding to propose a resolution, but it was ruled that his remarks were not pertinent to the question at issue. His observations favored the idea of the Common Council having control of the enterprise.

Mr. Vandenberg said he had an amendment to propose to Mr. Bergh's proposition, but it appeared rather to bear upon the statement submitted by Mr. Drake. It proposed in effect that the words "southerly end of Manhattan Island," shall be modified so as to read "southerly portion."

Mr. Drake asked if the gentleman proposing the amendment was himself connected directly or indirectly with any rapid transit scheme, and Mr. Vanderberg answered that he had been connected with rapid transit for ten years.

Mr. Bergh's resolution was then laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned to be summoned again at the call of the chairman.

THE COMMITTEE OF ALDERMEN TO GIVE A HEARING ON WEDNESDAY.

The following notice was issued yesterday by Alderman Purroy, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Rapid Transit:

The committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor, to investigate the subject of rapid transit by hearing the parties interested, and to report such measures as may be most feasible and best adapted to meet the necessary conditions of accomplishing the result, respectfully announce that such a hearing will be given at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen on the 3d day of February instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Those who appear will be heard orally, or they may submit written statements. The committee hope that in this way they may receive the assistance of their fellow-citizens, many of whom have already given their attention to this subject, and that they may be entitled to frame and recommend some law that will provide fairly for the adjustment of every question, be correct in principle, comprehend every necessary detail, and result in securing rapid-transit—relief in the very point where the City's need is most pressing. H. D. PURROY, Chairman.

ANOTHER CONTRIBUTOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 21st of January I wrote you a brief note requesting to be put down as a contributor of $1,000 to the "Enfants Perdus" fund. I regret to learn that my note failed to reach you. I was ambitious to be known as one of the first and foremost of those who could not only talk but act for rapid transit—transit for the sides as well as for the centre of New-York. In point of time I believe the fifth place on the contribution roll belongs to me. I shall not attempt to say how gratified I am at the able manner in which you are advocating this noble cause, and now that form and substance appear to be coming out of the chaos of our past listlessness and inaction, I entreat your continued persistence until the goal be won. To-day a meeting is to be held in favor of rapid transit at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William street. Let no man who desires the welfare and supremacy of this City be absent. Let all who have been patient until patience has ceased to be a virtue, let all who have suffered until suffering is past endurance, rally at this meeting. Men of New-York—noble, intelligent, aspiring men—great is the opportunity presented you this day. Wealth, grandeur and prosperity are not alone at stake. There is a sanitary aspect to this matter that should awaken you to your utmost effort. Your are not—your wives and children surely are not, above all others—fitted to endure the strain that comes upon your physical constitutions by daily exposure in the cold, damp car and barn-like stage. The comfort of your houses, the luxury of your lives—the refinement of your minds do not specially qualify you for, and adapt you to, this exposure. Rheumatism, neuralgia, diphtheria, and a thousand other ills of Pandora run riot on these lines. By the value you place upon life and health, by the love you bear the inmates of your cherished homes—awake! arouse! and let the strength of your own firm wills unloose and break your thrall.

J. W. CLOWES, No. 597 Fifth avenue.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS' UNION.

HARD WORDS SPOKEN—THE PRESIDENT ADJOURNS THE MEETING AND THE GAS IS TURNED OFF—THE MEETING CONTINUED AND THE PRESIDENT DEPOSED.

The quarterly meeting of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Union was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Aaron Herzberg in the chair. There were about 200 members present.

Mr. Cassidy, immediately after the reading of the minutes, by unanimous consent, commenced a speech on the mismanagement of the union. He said $6,600 had been sunk in a newspaper, $2,250 had been paid to lawyers, who, when the trials came, advised their clients to take out a license, $2,700 had been paid for Albany business last year with no result. Of the $25,000 in the treasury all had gone—the members did not know where. He declared that their only protection was in incorporation.

At this there was great excitement. The President declared that there was not a quorum present, and adjourned the meeting. The gas was suddenly turned off, and in the darkness President Herzberg disappeared from the room. The indignation was very great, and several members kept matches burning while an impromptu meeting was started. Mr. O'Grady put a motion to depose the President, which was carried unanimously. A motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, but loud cries of "No," "no," prevented it from being put.

The gas was at last relighted, and a meeting was organized, with Mark Lanigan in the chair, and the proceedings were conducted in a more orderly manner. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Lanigan, was adopted, reaffirming their intention to remain intact for protection, and be bound, in a sense of justice, not to take out a license under the present allowance, and that they express their willingness to pay the old rates of $50 and $30, but until then they are determined to wait the action of the Legislature.

Mr. O'Grady wanted to know what had become of the $25,000, and hoped the whole body would be reorganized, as the President and Secretary had gone, as well as all the funds.

Mr. Landsberg thought it would not be well to defy the Excise Board, as they were now in a position to beg terms of them, and were at the mercy of these individuals. He hoped a reorganization would be effected, as there were 8,000 liquor-dealers bent upon defending their legitimate business.

A motion was adopted calling a general meeting to take action toward reorganization.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Surgeon William M. King, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

W. Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowan, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Marshall Jewell, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough, United States Navy, is at the Winchester House.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. J. Gasper, of No. 86 Greenwich street, died suddenly yesterday.

A new humorous lecture will be delivered by Mr. De Cordova at Steinway Hall this evening.

Patrick Murphy, residing at No. 153 Elm street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

John McGrath, residing at No. 64 Varick street, died suddenly yesterday, without medical attendance.

Yesterday's meeting of the Methodist ministers was devoted to a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie.

Yesterday the new law reducing postage on letters to Canada to three cents, and making prepayment compulsory, went into effect.

Detective John D. La Rue, of the Twenty-third Precinct, has been temporarily detailed to the Detective Office at the Central Department.

The steamer City of London is now eighteen days out from Queenstown. She started a week before the Baltic which arrived here yesterday.

Patrick Curran, aged thirty-six, of No. 152 West Tehth street, while at work at No. 37 Murray street, fell from a ladder and sustained serious injuries.

John Bilks, who was engaged on Pier No. 46 North River, fell through the hatchway of the steam-ship Wyoming, yesterday, and was killed instantly.

John McNamara, aged thirty-seven, of No. 108 Charlton street, was instantly killed yesterday by falling into the hold of the steamer Wyoming, at Pier No. 46 North River.

A package of clothing for "Family in Distress," sent by M. W. C. from Old Westbury, has been received at this office, and duly delivered to the "young matron."

The conference of the Congregational churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, will be held at the Church of the Disciples, on Thursday, the 4th inst.

Turner Brothers, bankers, who failed in June last, have applied to the Stock Exchange for reinstatement in their privileges as members, and have resumed business.

The Arcadian Club will hold an informal ladies' reception at its parlors to-morrow evening. A programme of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered at 9 o'clock.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has moved into its new building, except the receiving and operating departments, which will probably be moved to-day.

The Loan and Indemnity Company are about to wind up their business on the ground that there is no longer any profit in it. They profess to be able to pay all claims on demand.

The Customs receipts yesterday amounted to $549,000. This large sum is due to the withdrawal of goods from warehouses in anticipation of the President's signing the Little Tariff bill.

Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday enjoining the College of Veterinary Surgeons of this City from excluding Edward Van Raust, one of their Trustees, from their meetings.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury Jan. 23, $1,180,786 67; receipts last week, $2,051,319 09; payments, $1,495,187 86. Amount on hand on the 30th inst., $1,736,917 90.

In the report of the Department of Buildings for the week ending on Saturday last, is stated that plans for the erection of sixteen new buildings were submitted, and sixteen buildings are reported to be in an unsafe condition.

A few days ago the Surgical Department of the New-York Free Medical College for women, received a valuable aquisition in the shape of a lot of surgical instruments valued at about $200, the gift of a lady friend.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction at their meeting yesterday appointed Dr. G. O. M. Fiset to the position of Examining Physician at Bellevue Hospital, vice Dr. Lane, resigned. Emma C. Donovan was appointed Assistant Matron of the Nursery on Randall's Island.

Frank Lamb, a mild-looking person of about sixty years of age, was yesterday held held to answer held to answer by Justice Murry, at Essex Market Police Court for stealing a broche shawl valued at $50 from Mrs. Cohen, of No. 3 Bayard street.

Mary Butler, who gives her residence as No. 397 Seventh avenue, and her profession as "lady," was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on two complaints for pocket picking and one for shoplifting. She was fully committed.

The Customs officials say that no duty will have to be paid on the diamonds recently sent by the Khédive as a present to Gen. Sherman's daughter. They are the property of the Turkish Government, and as such will come in free, when the usual formalities are complied with.

Charles Brown was yesterday held fer examination by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with breaking into the premises, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street, occupied by Mrs. Morton, and stealing therefrom a piano-cover and other articles.

The arrivals of foreign mails at the Post Office during the past two days have been unusually large. On Sunday the Claribel brought 3 bags, the Ville de Paris 7, and the Holsatia 31. Yesterday the Klopstock brought 3, the City of Mexico 5, the Baltic 1, and the Oder 98.

Private advices from Chicago state that, despite the low rate of Eastward freights, the shipments of goods are not increasing. Railway men here say that this is on account of the low price of grain at this City, which makes shipments valueless for speculative purposes.

The new locks contracted for by the Post Office Department for the street letter-boxes not being ready, Postmaster James is replacing the iron locks at present in use by brass ones of a better pattern. These will in turn be replaced by the new locks as soon as they are finisheb.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association, was held at Bleecker building last evening, Mr. G. J. Hunter the President, in the chair. Committees were elected for the ensuing year, and forty new members signed the rolls. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

The adjourned secret meeting of the Western District Lodge of the B'nai B'rith Society was held yesterday at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third avenue, President S. Sulzberger presiding, the consideration of the new and the revision of the old by-laws occupying the delegates up to a late hour in the night.

A number of the Scandinavian citizens residing in this City met last evening for the purpose of organizing a benevelent society. Officers were appointed and other arrangements were made, and the meeting was then adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, when they will meet at No. 535 Second avenue.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Commissioner Shields for the arrest of Gynaces Haya and Serapio Sanchez, a cigar firm at No. 130 Maiden lane, on the charge of selling unbranded cigars. Sanchez is in Havana, but Haya was brought before the Commissioner, and gave $3,000 bail for an examination.

A meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the annual dinner of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday. Favorable responses have been received from many distinguished persons who have been invited to be present. Indications are that the occasion will be one of unusual enjoyment and interest.

Controller Green was yesterday served with an order of examination, issued out of the Marine Court, in the case of Elizabeth D. Conkling vs. Andrew Blessing, a member of the Board of Aldermen, the plaintiff alleging that she recovered a judgment Feb. 6, 1873, against the said Blessing, which remains unsatisfied.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday for the purpose of considering the complaints of the American and other companies, to the effect that members of the beard were bidding under the established rates, to the injury of loyal companies. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges.

Tho Seventh Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at No. 12 University place last evening, the President, Cornelius Vale Cott, in the chair. Seven names were proposed for membership, and twenty-two signed the role. The meeting soon afterward adjourned.

William Adamson and William Vincent are not the best of friends. On Sunday Vincent entered his boarding-house and found Adamson engaged in conversation with his wife. After a few moments a quarrel ensued, and Vincent struck Adamson on the head with a slung shot. Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, held Vincent for examination.

Yesterday trains of the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad began running through the East Side Tunnel at Yorkville. There is but one track finished as yet, and it is consequently used by trains going both ways. It is expected that the other track will be completed within a few days, as the rails are now being laid.

Mr. Harlem M. Hoyt, the Financial Secretary of the Union Home and School for Soldier's and Sailor's Orphans, warns the public against a man calling himself Capt. William Marshall, who he has been informed is soliciting subscriptions on behalf of that institution. Mr. Hoyt says that Major E. B. Martin and himself are the only persons authorized to collect or receive money for the Home.

The new stock-yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth streets, will be formally opened on Monday next, where the business in live stock, now transacted through the National Stock-yard Company, will be transferred to the enclosures of the New-York Central, and will be alone under their direction.

John Conner, of Fiftieth street and Broadway, was yesterday held to answer by Justice Flammer for violation of the Excise law in selling liquor on Sunday and for permitting young boys and men to gamble in his place. A number of these young gamesters were also arrested, but the Justice discharged them.

Detective R. F. Connor, of the Diarrict Attorney's office, arrested, on Saturday, Levi Epter, of No. 38 Baxter street, on a charge of receiving goods stolen Moses Addler, of No. 75 Canal street. Epter was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and was released on $1,000 bail, given in the District Attorney's office yesterday.

Yesterday being "quarter day" a large amount of money was paid and received by tenants and landlords, and negotiations concerning the rents to be paid during the coming year were entered upon. It is understood that there is a decided decline in the offers made by tenants, which will, in a measure, be acceded to by the property-holders in view of the depressed condition of financial affairs.

In the case in which T. B. Schct, a cigar manufacturer, sued Collector Coster to recover $69 assessed on Schcht as tax on manufacture of cigars, the jury yesterday in the United States Circuit Court gave a verdict for Shcht. This verdict is deemed important, as many thousands of dollars have been paid by cigar manufacturers under similar assessments which are based on the estimates of 1,000 cigars to every thirty pounds of tobacco.

Messrs. William E. Demarest and Patrick Toner, who claim to have been elected Assistant Aldermen at the late election, yesterday filed notices upon Controller Green requiring him to pay them $333 33 each for services rendered during the month of January, 1875. In an accompanying communication they protest against payment of salaries to the present Board of Aldermen, as they are not legal incumbents under the Constitution of the State.

Last evening, while Thomas Adams, residing at Fo. 9 Pell street, and Patrick Thomas were engaged in a prize fight in a stable owned by John Connolly, at No. 11 Pell street, Capt. Lowry, with a reserved force, made a descent upon the premises. It was found that the entire party was made up of boys from eighteen to twenty-two years of age. Adams and Thomas were taken into custody, together with fourteen others, and all were locked up to await examination.

The Jubilee Singers of the Fiske University, of Nashville, succeeded in amassing $50,000 in gold during their English tour, which, added to the $50,000 acquired in this country before they left, completed the sum of $100,000 originally desired by the for that purpose. They now propose to attempt to raise another $200,000 for the same end. Their first concert since their return was given at Steinway Hall last night.

James P. O'Shea was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Palice Court, yesterday, for stealing a valise containing fifty dollars from Michael Mason, of No. 70 Washington avenue, Philadelphia. Mason states that he was on his way to California when O'Shea picked him up in West street and shortly afterward snatched his valice from him.

Richard Jones, who shot his brother-in-law, Thomas McGurran, in Harlem on Sunday afternoon, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Harlem Police Court, and committed without bail to await the result of his victim's wound. McGurran still lies in the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street, and a fatal issue of his injuries is probable.

Collector Arthur arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon. He says that his visit had no reference to removals or to the Hoboken stores smuggling. No removals are contemplated beyond those decided upon three weeks ago, when the services of seventy sub-officials were dispensed with. The number named at that time was 130, and he will continue the removals from time to time as opportunity offers until the remaining sixty are disposed of.

A meeting of the Steel and Iron Committee of the Board of Trade was held at the Branch Committee Room, No. 23 Park row, yesterday. It was resolved that a copy of the published report of the committee should be sent to each member of Congress, and that a memorial to the same effect be presented to Congress by the Board of Trade, and also that a protest be made against the renewal of the imposition of ten per cent. duties on imported metals.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday on account of the death of Mr. S. S. Keene, one of its members. Mr. Keene, who resided at Orange, N. J., while coasting on Saturday, lost control over the steering apparatus of the "skid," and it struck a tree with great force, killing him instantly, and seriously injuring Mrs. Keene. Messrs. E. E. Chase, Donald McKay, DeeWitt Clinton, E. A. James, and J. Kitchen, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions.

Several appointments were made yesterday in the Register's office by Gen. Jones. Mr. David Lennox, the present Deputy Register, was reappointed. Mr. Robert McKay was appointed Assistant Deputy, in place of Mr. Ford, who was removed, and Mr. John White, Chattel Mortgage Clerk, in place of Col. Dengier. The other appointments were: Thomas Mulligan, collector; Capt. Plummer, private secretary, and William Ulman, private messenger, besides a number of recording clerks. It is thought that further appointments will be made within a few days.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward Schlechting, who died Jan. 26 from injuries received from being struck by an engine of the Boston express of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad on the day previous at One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue. Schlecting was about forty-five years of age, a native of Germany, and a temperate and industrious man. Several witnesses were examined, and, after considering all the circumstances, the jury in returning their verdict censured the railroad company for not providing greater protection to the lives of persons who are compelled to cross the track at the locality named.

Patrick Duffy, a hackman, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing from Michael McGrath two gold watches and one chain, in all of the value of $250. McGrath owns three liquor stores, and is a Tammany politician of considerable influence in the Nineteenth Ward. Late on Saturday night, for familiar reasons, he was taken home by a friend, Patrick H. Kearney, in Duffy's hack. When he was taken from the hack it was found that the watches and chain were gone. McGrath charged Duffy with the theft, who immediately restored one of the watches to its owner, which he claimed he had found in the straw in the hack.

BROOKLYN.

The alterations in the Brooklyn Post Office, just completed, gave the interior a roomy and tasteful appearance.

Another "fancy dress skating carnival," and the last for the season, will be given at the Capitoline Skating Pond to-morrow evening.

Registrar Little reports having received for arrears of taxes, &c., during the past month, the sum of $261,687 90.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities, held yesterday, the pay-roll of the employes in the county institutions was examined, and sent to the Board of Supervisors for confirmation.

Controller Powell completed yesterday the reorganization of his office. All the new appointees entered on their duties. Messrs. H. P. Bostwick and Theodore Rich, of the old employes, are the only ones retained in the office.

During the past year 120 children were housed and clothed at the Sheltering Arms Nursery; 740 were admitted by the day, and 180 applications for admission were denied on account of want of accommodation. The fifth annual report shows that the receipts from all sources during the past year were $5,583 20.

STATEN ISLAND.

The bonds stolen from the office of the County Judge of Richmond County last Saturday morning are said to have been the property of the Richmond County Mutual Insurance Company, and the proper measures have been taken to prevent their negotiation. Some of the tools used by the burglars have been identified by a blacksmith at Fresh Kills as his property.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Lore, of Jersey City, received $17,586 40 in taxes and assessments last week.

Manning M. Knapp, the newly appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, assumed the duties of his position yesterday morning, and presided in the Hudson County Circuit Court.

A barn and cow-shed at Deerville, belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire Sunday, together with all their contents, involving a loss of $3,000.

The citizens of Kearney township are opposed to the proposed consolidation with Harrison, and have adopted resolution expressive of their views on the subject, which will be transmitted to the Legislature.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Clark, Rector of St. John's Church, of Elizabeth, took place yesterday morning. Bishop Stevens delivered the funeral oration. The remains were interred in the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mary Hannagan, aged twenty years, residing at Perth Amboy, was recently burned to death in a shocking manner. She had spilled some kerosene oil on her apron, and afterward took a seat near the stove, when her clothing caught fire. She ran out into the street, and tried to enter the houses of two of the neighbors, but the doors were closed against her. Then some ladies threw a shawl around her, but were unable to extinguish the flames, and the unfortunate young woman was burned to death in the middle of the street, the body being reduced almost to a crisp.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Julia F. Barnes, Miss S. Price, Dr. Herbert Tweddle, wife, and son, Bertin Ramsay, O. Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Farr and daughter, W. P. Gill and son, William Dickens, A. Titley, Austin Moody, William Pollard, J. W. Marling, W. Tuckington, Mrs. Gardner, G. R. Marler, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Tolman, George Winks, Wilson King, Mr. Field, E. McHugh, Jr., G. C. Smith, M. Medina, A. S. Guerber, J. L. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McKee and three children, James W. Smellie, Ellis Reed, Ross Johnson, Julius Becker, M. A. Day, S. W. Torrey, J. B. Sutherland, Charles Magee, G. H. Furner, John J. Tunley, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Smellie, James W. Cox, W. K. Purves, Mr. Meeley, F. T. Hodges.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—Capt. G. Ernst, Perkins Bass, M. Fitzgerald, Rosa Farber, J. W. Schwartz, Katharine Holtig, Dr. William Lucco, Dr. J. Redlich, Alexander Schwab, Theila Thomas and child, Gustav Decker, and 119 in steerage.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.—Carl Schmall, Mrs. Bertha Kirschner and servant, Alfred Kirschner, O. Westendorp, Christian Bohe, wife, and child, Mrs. Margaretha Muller, Jesse Stevens, Daniel Muller, Mrs. Pauline Zolikofer.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.—L. B. Post, D. Weisenberger, M. Leetch, F. Debas, W. Doret, W. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:09 | Sun sets....5:19 | Moon rises..4:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:46 | Gov. Island..5:35 | Hell Gate...6:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Feb. 1.

CLEARED.

Barks Graf Moltke, (Ger.,) Ohif, Elsinore, for orders, Dill & Radmann; Rapide, (Rus.,) Juthe, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Magnus, (Swed.,) Huss, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Claribelle, Tracy, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Swain, Portland, Heney & Parker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Jan. 28, lat. 46, lon. 46 40, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 45 58, lon. 46 44, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 31st, off Nantucket, passed a White Star, an Inman, and an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans Jan. 9, Tampico 14th, Tuxpan 15th, Vera Cruz 19th, Campeache 21st, Progreso 22d, and Havana, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Son. Left at Progreso brig Afton, for New-York, to sail 24th, and schr. F. A. Parker, for do., 26th.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans Jan. 23, and South-west Pass 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Fishher, Hamburg, Jan. 16, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 53 steerage passengers, to Knauth, Machod & Kuhne. He had severe westerly gales, with tremendous sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers, to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Oder (Ger.) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Jan. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Arragon (Br.) Symons, Bristol, Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Donaldson, Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 1, Marseilles 6th, Leghorn 8th, Valencia 19th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Wemyss Castle, (of Glasgow,) Shields, Shanghae Oct. 20, with teas, &c., to Archibald Baxter & Co.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Bark Christel, (Ger.,) Bockelman, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to H. Koop & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, Progreso 23 ds., with hemp to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Gertrude E. Smith, Jameson, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. J. M. Fisk, (of Provincetown,) Eldredge, Mayaguez 17 ds., with oranges to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port brig Ruby, for New-York, in 10 ds.; schr. Israel Snow, for do. in 2 ds.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. White Rock, Henry, Southport.

Sch. Viola, Robinson, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W. N. W.; cloudy.

Below, bark Embla, from ——.

SAILED.

Barks Ukraine, for Yokohama; Granada, for Rio Janeiro; H. D. Stover, for Havana; brig Clarabelle, for Cardenas; schrs. A. V. Cole, for St. Pierre; S. L. Burns, for Baltimore; Tom Williams, E. M. Mary, E. R. Kirkland, J. J. Pharo, for Virginia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The bark Anna, Capt. Probst, from Rotterdam for New-York, before reported ashore on the Goodwin Sands, has become a total wreck. Her cargo was saved.

The bark Margaret Evans, from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, went ashore in Seaford Bay, but was hauled off.

The bark Nellie Moody, from Liverpool, for the United States, is aground at "Moelfra," but is expected to get off.

The bark Northern Chief, from Liverpool for the United States, has returned damaged.

The bark Lalia W., from New-York, arr. at Queenstown to-day in a damaged condition.

The bark Nymphen, from Pensacola, for Purmerende, has put into Portsmouth much damaged.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, from New-York, Jan. 23, for Liverpool, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

1875.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Newark, N. J.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1875.

Balance, as per statement, Jan. 1, 1874.			$27,734,062 02
Received for premiums during the year	$4,912,449 45		
Received for annuities during the year	558 72		
Received for interest during the year	1,827,753 80		
Total Receipts, 1874.			$6,740,761 97
Paid claims by death..$1,921,839 51			
Paid endowments......53,000 00			
Paid surrendered policies........600,738 77			
Paid advertising and printing....62,432 23			
Paid contingent expenses......95,489 35			
Paid postage and exchange.....10,947 72			
Paid taxes...74,299 12			
Paid commissions to agents....379,113 73			
Paid physicians' fees.24,064 73			
Paid annuities 1,568 44			
Paid return premiums1 589,400 98	— 4,812,894 58	— 1,927,867 39	
Balance, Jan. 1, 1875, - -			$29,661,929 41
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand	$501,419 67		
Real estate	170,491 93		
United States securities	1,405,500 00		
State, City, and County bonds	8,097,312 58		
Bonds and mortgages	12,415,657 75		
Loans on policies in force	6,967,097 11		
Due for premiums in course of transmission	104,450 92	— 29,661,929 41	
Interest due and accrued	640,478 23		
Premiums due and deferred, not yet received, on issues principally of December	231,022 30	— 871,500 53	
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1875, -			$30,533,429 94
Ratio of expenses to income, (excluding taxes,) 8.49 per cent.			
LIABILITIES.			
Reserve fund (four per cent. Mass. standard)	$26,007,278 00		
Policy claims in process of adjustment	565,427 00		
Dividends due and unpaid	278,487 32		
Commissions and expenses on unreported premiums estimated at ten per cent	23,102 23	— 26,874,294 55	
Total Surplus as regards Policy-holders, - - - - - -			$3,659,135 39
Dividends declared on 1873 and 1874 premiums, payable as premiums fall due in 1875			2,949,588 65
Undivided Surplus, - -			$709,546 74

LEWIS C. GROVER, Pres't.
L. SPENCER GOBLE, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treas.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York.
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GILMORE

AND HIS RENOWNED

22d Regiment Band,

OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

Boston, (where two Concerts will be given,)	January	30 and 31
At New-York	February	7
At Washington	February	8
At Baltimore	February	9 and 10
At Philadelphia	February	11
At Pittsburg	February	12
At Cleveland	February	13
At Chicago	February	15 and 16
At St. Louis	February	17, 18, and 21
At Kansas City	February	19 and 20
At Terre Haute	February	22
At Cincinnati	February	23 and 24
At New-Albany	February	26

AND CLOSING ON FEB. 27, AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

For circulars and information concerning this FINAL COLOSSAL CONCERT of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

in which every citizen of the United States is interested, apply to

C. M. BRIGGS, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway, N.Y.

SMITHS' NEW-YORK PALE ALE.

BREWERY, 18TH ST.,

BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVS.

CATARRH

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

From Rev. Dr. DEEMS

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4 WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her health completely.

Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 to 3 at his OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WELSH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good references. No. 109 West 15th st. rear.

GILMORE

AND HIS FAMOUS

22d Regiment Band

(65 Distinguished Performers)

WILL GIVE A

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

STADT THEATRE,

ON

Sunday Evening Next,

FEB. 7,

on the eve of their departure for LOUISVILLE, to fill an engagement on the 27th of February, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union.. 74⅛
1500 do.......... 74¼
1600 do.......... 74⅜
300 do......s3. 74¼
800 do......b3. 74⅜
1100 do.......... 74⅜
1100 do.......... 74½
1200 do.......... 74⅝
1200 do.......... 74½
2400 do.......... 74⅜
1400 do.......... 74½
600 Pacific Mail........ 35½
800 do.......... 35⅜
500 do......s3. 35¼
600 do.......... 35⅜
100 do......s3. 35⅜
500 do......b3. 35½
700 do.......... 35½
500 do.......... 35⅝
900 do......s3. 35⅝
2500 do.......... 35¾
200 do.......... 35⅝
600 do.......... 35¾
700 do.......... 35⅞
1300 do.......... 36
300 do.......... 36⅛
100 do......s3. 36
200 do.......... 36⅛
300 do......b3. 36¼
11000 Union Pac. S.F. 81¾
5000 do.......... 82¼
100 St. Paul.........c. 37⅛
200 do.......... 37⅛
100 do.......... 38¼
400 do......b3. 37¼
200 Ohio & Miss... 28⅛
400 do.......... 28¼
800 do.......... 28⅜
400 do.......... 28¼
300 do.......... 28⅜
500 Union Pacific..... 38⅜
1000 do.......... 38½
1000 do.......... 38⅝
2050 do.......... 38¾
900 do.......... 38⅞
600 do.......... 39
4200 do.......... 39⅛
1800 do.......... 39⅛
600 do.......... 39⅛
500 do......c. 39⅛
800 do......b3. 39⅛
200 do.......... 39¼
1100 do.......... 39⅜
3000 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 39¼
100 do......s3. 39⅜
900 do.......... 39½
170 N. Y. C. & H......102¼
105 do..........102⅜
1000 Lake Shore...... 74¾
400 do.......... 74⅞
500 do.......... 74¾
600 do......s3. 74⅝
100 do.......... 74⅝
200 Erie.......... 28¾
100 do.......... 28⅞
300 Rock Island......103¾
200 Tol. & Wabash... 15½
300 do.......... 15⅝
900 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......... 15⅞
100 do......c. 15⅝
100 do......c. 15⅞
1000 North-western.... 44⅜
400 do......b3. 44½
100 do......c. 44½
100 do.......... 44½
400 do......b3. 44⅝
500 do.......... 44⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R., 12..........119⅜
500 do..........119¼
10,000 U.S.5-20R,'62.115⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 1862..........115⅞
8,000 do......12.115¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1864........12.117⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20 Coup. 1865,new.....118¾
20,000 do......b.c.118⅝
$36,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1867......b.c.119½
1,000 do......12.119⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1868......b.c.119¾
2,000 do......12.119½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......x in.113⅞
50,000 do......x in.113¾
13,000 U. S. 5s,'81, R., b. c..........114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 Mo. 6s, '76..100⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 97½
2,000 do.......... 97
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st, La C. Div. 88
1,000 C.&N.W.C.x.in. 88¼
8,000 C. & N.W.Con. Cou. Gld. bds.. 81
3,000 C. & N. W.Con. Reg. Gd. b.b.c. 81
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 8s,1st ex. in..105½
1,000 Mor. & Es.1st.110
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st Consol....b.c.103⅞
6,000 Erie 4th......... 98¾
10,000 H. & St.J. 8s,C. 83
5,000 do.......... 83¼
1,500 do......b.c. 83½
2,000 Mich. So. S. F.106½
5,000 do..........106⅜
1,000 L.S. C.Cou.1st.100¼
4,000 do..........100
2,000 do......b.c.100½
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st San. Jo. bch... 86
25,000 Cen. Pac. G. b. 97¼
3,000 Mich.C.7s,b.c.102½
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 99
1,000 Harlem 1st,7s, Coup......b.c.109½
1,000 Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.......b.c.109½
3,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 83¾
1,000 Ohio&Miss. 2d. 82
32,000 Un Pac. 1st.. 93½
15,000 do.......... 93⅝
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 92¾
1,000 do.......... 92⅞
10,000 do......b.c. 92½
50,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 82½
1,000 do......b.c. 82¾
1,000 C.F. & Min. 1st b.c.......... 82¾
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d.......100
6,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 70⅛
5,000 do.......... 70
5,000 Rome, W. & O. Con. 1st........ 93¾
5,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 83⅛
1,000 Tol. &Wab.2d. 55
6,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St. L. Div....... 59½
7,000 do.......... 60
10,000 do......b.c. 60
2,000 Tol. & Wab. Con. Con.......... 40
3,000 G. W. 1st, '88 b.c.......... 80
8,000 Gt. W. 2d, b.c. 55
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st. 57
1,000 So. Pac. bonds of Mo.......... 70½
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st New, ex.int...107½
5,000 Del., Lack. & W.Con....... 109
20 Bk. of Com....119¾
100 At. & P. Tel..b.c. 24¾
100 do.......... 24⅞
10 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅜
2700 West. Union.b.c. 74½
1300 do.......... 74⅝
300 do......s3. 74¾
500 do......s3. 74⅜
500 do......s3. 74½
700 do.......... 74½
100 do......s5. 74⅜
2200 do.......... 74⅜
300 do......c. 74½
1800 do......s3. 74⅜
3600 do.......... 74½
500 do......b3. 74½
800 do.......... 74⅝
200 do......b3. 74⅜
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 36¼
500 do.......... 36⅜
500 do......c. 36⅜
1700 do.......... 36½
200 do......s3. 36⅜
200 do......b3. 36½
200 do.......... 36⅝
600 do......s3. 36¼
200 do.......... 36½
100 do.......... 36⅝
300 do.......... 36½
600 do......s3. 36⅜
500 do......s3. 36¼
1300 do.......... 36⅛
400 do.......... 36¼
200 do......b3. 36⅜
3100 do.......... 36¼
400 do......s3. 36⅛
200 do.......... 36¼
8 U. S. Express..... 59½
20 Amer. Express... 63
300 Erie.........b.c. 28⅞
50 Panama.......b.c.111½
600 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 74¾
100 do.......... 74⅝
500 do.......... 74½
800 do......s3. 74⅜
2700 do......s3. 74¼
1200 do......s3. 74⅛
1000 do.......... 74¼
500 do.......... 74⅜
1900 do.......... 74½
100 do.......... 74⅜
700 do......s3. 74¼
600 do.......... 74⅛
400 do.......... 74¼
100 Ill. Central.......100
200 do......b.c.101½
100 do..........101
100 do..........101¼
1400 C. & N. W...b.c. 44¾
1200 do.......... 44⅞
700 do......s3. 44¾
1200 do.......... 44⅝
1000 do.......... 44½
100 do......b3. 44⅝
300 do.......... 44¾
700 do.......... 44⅝
200 C. & P.G'd.b.c.b3. 91¾
20 do.......... 92
600 do.......... 91⅞
500 Un. Pac....b3.s3. 39½
500 do.......... 39½
500 do.......... 39⅝
100 do.......... 39¾
1500 do......b3. 39⅞
1000 do......b60. 40
600 do......b3. 39⅞
2400 do.......... 39¾
400 do.......... 39⅝
3000 do.......... 39½
3400 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 39⅝
900 do.......... 39½
200 do......s3. 39⅜
500 do.......... 39½
1000 do.......... 39⅝
900 do.......... 39¾
50 do.......... 39½
500 do......b3. 39⅝
300 do......s.3. 39½
100 do.......... 39½
200 C. & N. W. Pref. b.c.s3.......... 58½
100 do.......... 58⅝
10 N. J. Cen....b.c.107½
500 C. & Rock I..b.c.103¾
100 do......s3.103⅝
1600 do..........103¾
500 do......b3.103⅞
200 do..........103⅞
100 do......b3.104
100 do..........104
1800 do..........104⅛
1300 do..........104¼
200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37⅜
200 do......b3. 37½
300 do.......... 37⅜
600 do.......... 37¼
300 do.......... 37⅛
200 do......s60. 37
1900 do.......... 37⅜
200 do......c. 37⅜
100 T.,W. &W.b.c.b3. 15¾
500 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......... 15⅝
100 do.......... 15¾
10 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 95⅝
5 P., Ft. W. & Chic. Guar.......b.c. 98
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 21¼
100 do......b.c. 21½
100 do.......... 21⅜
300 D., L. & W....b3.108½
80 do......b.c.108⅞
100 do..........108¾
600 Ohio & Miss..b3. 28½
800 do.......... 28½
400 do.......... 28⅜
1000 do.......... 28¼
500 do.......... 28⅛
200 do.......... 28¼
100 do......b3. 28⅜
200 do.......... 28⅜
201 do.......... 28¼
100 Canton.......... 62
100 Del. & H. Canal...111
25 do......b.c.111
100 do..........110⅞
50 do..........111
100 Mariposa L. & M. 5¾
200 do.......... 5⅞
200 do......b. c. 5⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........119⅜
30,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.104
100 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 98
5 U. S. Express..... 59¼
200 Western Union.. 74⅝
1700 do.......... 74¾
200 do.......... 74⅝
200 do......b3. 74⅝
300 do......s3. 74½
500 N. Y. C. & H......102⅛
500 Pacific Mail..... 36⅜
500 Erie.......... 28⅞
300 North-west...b3. 44¾
300 do.......... 44¾
1000 do......b3. 44⅞
100 Lake Shore...... 74⅜
500 do.......... 74½
400 do......b3. 74⅝
500 do.......... 74⅝
100 do......s3. 74½
1400 do.......... 74½
200 do......c. 74½
400 do.......... 74⅜
100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 8½
200 Union Pacific... 39⅝
900 do......b3. 39¾
1000 do.......... 39¾
500 do......s3. 39¾
600 do......s3. 39⅞
1000 do......b3. 40
1500 do.......... 40
1500 do.......... 40⅛
200 do.......... 40⅛
2600 do.......... 40
1000 St. Paul.....b3. 37⅛
100 do.......... 37½
500 do.......... 37⅝
300 Rock Island......104⅜
100 do......s3.104¼
20 do..........104⅛
400 do..........104⅜
100 do..........104¼
200 do......s3.104¼
300 do......b3.104⅜
200 Tol. & Wab....... 15⅞
350 do.......... 16
200 do......b3. 16⅛
100 do......c. 16⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81..........119½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small....115⅝
$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........119¼
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 93⅜
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 82⅝
5,000 do.......... 82¾
10,000 do.......... 82⅞
2,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 90
5,000 N.J.C.1stC.b.c.104
3,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.......b.c.106½
5,000 L.,B. & M. 1st. 60
3,000 L. S. C. 2d C.. 91¾
2,000 Long D. Bds..101⅝
10,000 H.& St.J.8s, C. 83½
10,000 T. &W.Eq.Bds. 35
5,000 C.,Bur.&Q 7s.102¾
4,000 O. & Miss. 2d. 82
1,000 Al.& Susq.1st.108
1,000 Del. &H.R.'84.106
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......b. c. 99½
100 Canton Co...b. c. 62½
100 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 36¼
700 do.......... 36⅜
1200 do.......... 36½
100 do......s3. 36⅜
300 N. Y. C. & Hudson Riv..b.c. b3.102¼
100 Adams Ex.....b.c. 99
100 U. S. Ex........b.c. 59⅛
27 Wells-Far. Ex.b.c. 83½
500 do.......... 84
100 West.U. T. b.c.b3. 74⅝
1400 do.......... 74⅝
1800 do......b3. 74¾
400 do.......... 74¾
2200 do.......... 74⅞
1900 do.......... 75
1000 do.......... 74⅞
2000 do......b3. 75
1600 do.......... 75
300 do......s3. 74⅞
100 do......s10. 74⅞
500 do......b3. 75
1500 do.......... 75
200 do.......... 75⅛
800 do.......... 75
500 do......b3. 75⅛
800 do......s3. 75
400 Erie.........b. c. 28⅞
2700 do......b3. 29
500 do.......... 29⅛
200 do......s3. 29
300 do.......... 29
1000 C.& N.W.b.c. b3. 44⅞
2000 do.......... 44⅞
1600 do.......... 45
900 do.......... 45⅛
1100 do.......... 45¼
100 do.......... 45⅜
600 do.......... 45¼
100 U. Pac....b. c. s3. 40
700 do.......... 40
300 do......b3. 40⅛
2200 do.......... 40⅛
2000 do.......... 40¼
600 do......s3. 40⅛
1700 do.......... 40¼
900 do......b3. 40⅜
700 do......s3. 40¼
2900 do.......... 40⅜
1200 do......s3. 40⅜
1500 do.......... 40½
500 do.......... 40⅜
1200 do.......... 40¼
900 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 74½
900 do.......... 74⅝
500 do.......... 74¾
200 do......s3. 74⅝
100 Illinois Cen.......101
700 do......b. c.101
300 C. & N. W.Pf. b. c. 58½
50 N. J. Cen.....b. c.107⅜
61 do..........107½
1600 Chic. & R. I.b.c.104¼
100 do..........104⅜
1100 do..........104¼
1700 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul..b.c.b3. 37¾
200 do.......... 37⅞
700 do.......... 38
700 do......b30. 37⅞
1100 do.......... 38
100 do.......... 38⅛
300 do.......... 38
1200 T., W. & W.b. c. 16¼
300 do.......... 16⅜
700 do.......... 16½
500 do.......... 16⅝
500 do.......... 16¾
500 do.......... 16⅞
800 do......s60. 16
700 do.......... 16¾
100 St. L., I.M.&S.b.c. 23
200 D., L. & W...b. c.108¾
600 do..........109
25 Chic. & Alton.....105⅝
100 do..........105½
1200 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 28½
500 do.......... 28⅝
100 do......b3. 28¾
100 O. & M. Pf....b. c. 66½
100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 21⅝
100 do.......... 21¾
100 do.......... 22
100 do.......... 22⅛
300 Alb. & Sus.....b3. 97
79 Morris & Es..b. c. 95⅝
200 Harlem R....b. c.129

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$13,000 N.J.C. 1st, C.103⅞
5,000 Union P. 1st... 93⅜
13,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 93
100 Consolid'd Coal.. 43
50 do.......... 42½
100 Maryland Coal.... 17
500 North-western.... 45
100 do.......... 44⅞
300 do.......... 45
100 Western Union.. 74⅞
500 do......b3. 75
100 do.......... 74⅞
1600 do......s3. 74¾
200 do......s3. 74⅝
1800 do.......... 74⅝
300 do......s10. 74¾
1200 do.......... 74⅞
500 do.......... 75
300 do......s3. 74⅞
100 North-west Pref. 58½
400 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼
400 Erie.......... 28⅞
1700 Lake Shore...... 74½
500 do......b3. 74⅝
1800 do.......... 74¼
1400 do.......... 74¼
200 do......s60. 73¾
200 do......s3. 74⅛
600 do......b3. 74¼
1400 do......s3. 74¼
1200 Union Pacific.s3. 40⅛
700 do......s3. 40
1000 do.......... 40
200 do......b3. 40
1800 do.......... 40
1000 do.......... 40⅛
200 Illinois Central...101½
200 do..........101⅝
300 Pacific Mail...s3. 36⅜
100 do.......... 36¼
100 do.......... 36⅜
100 do......s10. 36
100 do......b3. 36⅛
200 do.......... 36⅛
200 do......s3. 36
800 do.......... 36⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 83⅛
5,000 do.......... 83¼
15,000 do.......... 83⅜
18,000 do.......... 83¼
800 Rock Island..s3.104¼
500 do..........104⅛
600 do......b3.104⅛
200 St. Paul.......... 37⅞
400 do......b3. 37⅝
100 do.......... 37¾
100 do......b3. 37¾
800 Toledo & Wab.... 16⅝
28 Del., Lack. & W.109⅛
300 Han. & St. Jo.... 22
1800 Ohio & Miss.... 28⅝

MONDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange developed more strength to-day than for some time past. At the opening of business the market was steady at about the closing quotations of Saturday, but an active buying movement soon set in and prices responded with a sharp advance in many cases. The leading feature of the day's business was Union Pacific, which advance from 38⅜ to 40½, losing only ½ per cent. of the improvement in the closing dealings. Pacific Mail followed with an advance of 1½ per cent. early in the day, but in the afternoon there were considerable sales, and the price reacted to 36. Western Union advanced 1 per cent., selling as high as 75⅛, and after a reaction to 74⅝ there was a recovery to 75. Rock Island rose from 103⅝ to 104⅜, with the latest sales at 104⅛@104¼. North-west Common advanced from 44⅜ to 44⅞, declined to 44¼, rose to 45⅜, and closed at 44⅞@45. St. Paul advanced from 37⅛ to 38, and left off at 37⅝. Wabash advanced from 15½ to 16⅞, notwithstanding the default in the February interest by the company, and at the close reacted only ¼ per cent. Lake Shore absolutely refused to move in line with the general market, and sold at 74⅞@74⅛@74⅝@74⅛. The other changes, with the exception of an advance in Hannibal and St. Joseph Common of 21¼ to 22⅛, were less important. Among the investment shares, Illinois Central was in demand, and advanced from 100 to 101¾.

The week opened with an extremely easy feeling in money, call loans having been done at 2½@3 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 3 ₱ cent. There was an improved demand from Stock Exchange borrowers, but not sufficient to influence rates. Mercantile paper at 4@4½ ₱ cent. for best grades and 5@6½ ₱ cent. for prime.

The foreign advices reported a dull and steady market for Consols and American Securities until the close, when the former declined to 92½@92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account; 1865s, old, closed 107⅞@108, 1867s, at 107⅞, 10-40s at 104⅝@104¾, new 5s at 103, and Erie at 26@26¼. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £420,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ ₱ cent. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and steady and without change in rates, actual business having been at $4 86@$4 86¼ for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills and $4 89¼ for demand. Gold was strong and more active. Opening transactions were at 113¼, but an advance soon followed to 113½, with sales at the close at 113⅜. The fact that the Treasury gold sales will be discontinued again this month may have had some influence on the market, but the chief reason for the advance lies in the late heavy outflow of coin to Europe, and the consequent depletion of the gold reserve of the banks. The rates on gold loans were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. A few transactions were made free of interest. The Customs receipts to-day were $549,000. The public debt statement for January shows an increase in the debt of $1,400,000.

Government bonds were steady, on a less active business than Saturday. Ten-forties, registered, and New Fives, coupon, were quoted ex interest. Secretary Bristow to-day issued a call for $15,000,000 5-20s of 1862, of which $12,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered. The call bonds outstanding, exclusive of the above, are stated at $10,230,000. In railroad mortgages, the transactions were large and the demand was active for many descriptions. The Pacific roads still lead in point of activity and strength. Union Pacific Sinking Funds rose from 82½ to 83⅜, and the Land Grants, after selling down from 92⅞ to 92½, rose to 93. Toledo, Wabash and Western bonds were all higher. State bonds were dull, and presented no important feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

Gold receipts	$676,170 02
Gold payments	165,353 96
Gold balance	45,689,467 56
Currency receipts	869,592 06
Currency payments	1,263,932 09
Currency balance	46,222,254 07
Customs	549,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 1.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	116	*114½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	115⅛	115⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅜	119⅜
American Gold	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days:	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86¼
New-York Central and Hudson	102	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅝	104¼
Pacific Mail	35⅛	36
St. Paul Common	37	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	57¾	57¾
Western Union	74	74⅞
Union Pacific	38¼	40⅛
Lake Shore	74⅝	74⅛
Toledo and Wabash	15⅜	16⅝
North-western Common	44¼	45
North-western Preferred	57¾	58½
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	108⅞
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼
Panama	111	111⅛
Erie	28¾	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	8½	8½
Harlem	128	129

* Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	1,475
Harlem	129	129	200
Erie	29⅛	28¾	5,900
Lake Shore	74⅞	74⅛	28,400
Wabash	16⅞	15½	8,900
North-western	45⅜	44¼	21,200
North-Western Preferred	58⅝	58½	700
Rock Island	104⅜	103⅝	13,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37⅛	11,900
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	820
Del., Lack. and Western	109	108½	800
Illinois Central	101¾	100	1,700
Union Pacific	40½	38⅜	65,400
C., C. & I. Central	8½	8½	100
Hannibal & St. Jo.	22⅛	21¼	1,100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅝	28⅛	9,900
Western Union	75⅛	74⅛	57,600
Atlantic & Pacific	24⅞	24¾	200
Pacific Mail	36⅝	35⅛	25,500
Adams Express	99	99	100
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	500
United States Express	59⅛	59	100
Canton	62½	62½	100
Mariposa	5⅞	5¾	100
Iron Mountain	23	23	100
Total sales			256,395

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¾	120	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118⅝	118⅞
6s, '81, r.	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, '67, r.	119⅛	119¼
6s, '81, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅜	119½
5-20s, '62, r.	115¾	116	5-20s, '68, r.	119¼	119½
5-20s, '62, c.	115¾	116	5-20s, '68, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, '64, r.	117¼	117¾	10-40s, r.	113¾	*114
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, c.	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s, '65, r.	119	119½	5s, '81, r.	114¼	114½
5-20s, '65, c.	119½	119¾	5s, '81, c.	114⅜	*114⅝
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118½	118¾			

* Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $776,000 for interest and $44,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$52,621,000
Gold balances	1,084,638
Currency balances	1,243,583

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$97,514,736
Currency balances	5,049,123
Gold exchanges	10,457,460
Gold balances	1,150,306

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded.... 22
California 7s.......108
Connecticut 6s......104
Georgia 6s........ 82
Ga. 7s, new bonds.. 90
Ga. 7s, indorsed.. 85
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 72½
Indiana 5s.........100
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....100
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79,.....100
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..113
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..113
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..113
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..113
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...110
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 27
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 27
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J. 55¾
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 55¾
Ill. War Loan........100
Kentucky 6s..........100
Louisiana 6s........ 26½
La. new bonds...... 25
La. 6s, new Fl. Debt. 25
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 25
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 25
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.. 26
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..102
Mich. 6s, '83.........102
Mich. 7s, '90.........105
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100
L.Bds.due'81 to'91 in. 97
Asy.or Un'y.,due '92. 95¼
H. & St. Jo., due '75.100
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 99
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 95½
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 96
N. Y. Reg. Bt'y. L..106¼
N.Y. Coup. Bt'y. L..106¼
N.Y. 6s C. L'n., '75..110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Coup off, Jan. & J. 37
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Coup. off. Ap. & O. 37
N. C. 6s, Sp.T., Cl.3. 3
Ohio 6s, 1875.........100
Ohio 6s, 1881.........103
Ohio 6s, 1886.........104½
Rhode Island 6s.....103
South Carolina 6s.... 33
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30
S. C. 6s, Ap & Oct... 31
S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 30
S. C. 6s, Non.-F. bds. 8
Tennessee 6s, old.... 67
Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.. 48¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 68
Tenn. 6s, new, Ex C. 48
Tenn. 6s, new, N. S. 47⅞
Virginia 6s, old..... 32
Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 32
Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 32
Va. 6s, Consol.bds... 55¼
Va. 6s, Ex Matu. C.. 53⅜
Va 6s, Deferred bds. 10

And the following for Railway mortgages:

A. & Sus. 1st Bds...107
A. & Sus. 2d Bds....103¼
B.,C.R.&M.6s,1st.Gt. 45
C. & Ohio 6s, 1st..... 36
C. & O. Ex Coupon.. 34
Chi. & Alt. 1st.......106
Chi. & Alt. Inc.......100½
Jol. & Chi. 1st.......107
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 91
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.112⅜
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s..102½
Chi., R. I. & P.......106⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.107½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.103⅞
C. R. of N. J. Con. C.106⅜
Am. D. & Imp. Bds. 99½
M. & St. P. 1st8s,P.D.105⅛
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10P.D.x91
M. & St. P.1stG.R.D. 84
M.&St.P.1stLa C. D. 87½
M. & St. P. 1st Con. 74
M. & St. P. 2d........ 77
Chi. & N. W. S F...x101
Chi. & N. W.Con.bs. x88
Chi. & N. W. 1st...x96½
Chi. & N. W. C.G.bs. 81
Galena & Chi. Ex....x104
Galena & Chi. 2d....102
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 93½
Winona & St. P. 1st. 75
Winona & St. P. 2d.. 65
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.106¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.102¼
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.108
D., L. & W. 7s, Con.109
Morris & Essex 1st..110
Morris & Essex 2d..104
Morris & Essex Con. 96½
M. & E. 7s of 1871...102¾
Erie 1st Extended...105
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......102
Erie 3d 7s, 1883......101
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 98½
Long Dock Bonds...101
H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. 83
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. 1875.102
D. & Sioux City 1st.100½
Cedar Falls & M.1st. 83
Ind. B. & Wn. 1st... 35
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.101½
M.S.N.I.S.F.7₱ct....106¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...103
Cleve. & Tol. N.bds.101
Cl.. P. & Ash. o. bds.100½
Cl.. P. & A., n. bds .101
Buff. & Erie, n. bds.101
Buff. & State L. 7s...101
Lake Shore Div. bds.100½
L. S., Con. C, 1st....100
Mar. & Cin. 1st....x103
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..102½
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.113⅜
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101½
N. Y. C. 6s, 1883..... 99⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, 1887..... 99
N. Y. C. 6s, r. est.... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, sub...... 96
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876.....100
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.112½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.111
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.,'85.106⅝
H. R. 7s. 3d,'75......101
Har. 1st 7s, Coup....109½
North Mo. 1st........ 83½
O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 99⅛
O. & Miss. Con....... 97¾
O. & Miss. Con. 2d.. 82
C. P. Gold bonds.... 97⅛
C. P., San Joaq. B... 85¾
C. P., Cal. & Or. 1st. 84½
C. P. State Aid bds.104⅛
Western Pacific bs.. 86⅞
Union Pacific 1st bs. 93½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 92¼
Union Pac. S'k'g Fd. 82⅝
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.x89⅛
Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 79¾
Pacific 7s g'd by Mo.100¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.107⅛
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..103
P. Ft. W. & C. 3d..100
C. & P. Con. S'g F'd.103½
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..101½
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 95
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 70
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 25½
Rome,W.& Og.C. 1st. 93½
St. L. & I. M'n 2d.... 65
Alton & T. H. 1st...104
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf...x90
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.. 83⅛
T. & W. 1st.St. L. D. 60
Toledo & Wab. 2d.. 54
Tol. & W. Con. Con. 36½
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 79
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 55
Quincy & Tol.1st,'90. 58
L., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 60
Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 72½
Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 60

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.117
Central National.... 97
Chemical...........1500
City...............300
Corn Exchange......124
First National.....200
Fourth National..... 97½
German-American... 86½
Hanover........... 92
Irving.............127
Mechanics'.........137
Mercantile.........110
Merchants'.........119½
Merchants' Exchg..101
Nassau.............108
New-York...........127
Ninth National.....100
Pacific............160
Park...............137
People's...........138
Phenix............. 98
Republic...........105½
Shoe and Leather...149
State of New-York..110
Union..............130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 1.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129½	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¾	55⅞
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56⅛	56¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅛	....
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44¼	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22	....
Northern Central Railroad	34½	34½
Lehigh Navigation	51¾	51⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100½

The St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York, No. 7 Wall street, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable on the 8th inst.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, announce the payment to-day of the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1.

Messrs. Turner Brothers resumed business at their well-known banking house, No. 14 Nassau street, to-day. They will do a general banking business, make collections in all parts of the country, buy and sell gold, stocks, and bonds upon commission, and make advances upon approved securities. Their many friends and customers will notice their resumption with pleasure.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

☞STOLEN FROM THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, at Utica, N. Y., on the morning of Jan. 30, 1875, one $500 5-20, 1867, United States bond, No. 3,607. Bankers and brokers generally are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. JAS. C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	5,076	Rice, pks	182
Ashes, pks	2	Resin, bbls	4,087
Beans, bbls	156	Spts. Turp. bbls	103
Bees-wax, pks	3	Crude Turp., bbls	439
Copper, bbls	38	Sugar, hhds	171
Flour, bbls	7,256	Sugar, bbls	13
Meal, bbls	1,100	Beef, pks	480
Meal, bags	456	Pork, pks	2,383
Wheat, bushels	14,800	Cut-meats, pks	2,366
Corn, bushels	122,019	Lard, tcs	3,844
Oats, bushels	13,875	Oil-cake, pks	1,224
Malt, bushels	2,200	Butter, pks	3,276
Grass-seed, bags	923	Cheese, pks	639
Peas, bushels	300	Dressed Hogs, No.	404
B. W. Flour, bags	25	Tallow, pks	16
Dried Fruit, pks	292	Stearine, pks	8
Eggs, bbls	609	Syrup, bbls	40
Grease, pks	3	Skins, bales	98
Hops, bales	64	Starch, pks	1,650
Hides, No.	64	Sumac, bags	1,32[illegible]
Hides, bdls	150	Tea, pks	48
Molasses, bbls	1,922	Tobacco, hhds	28
Moss, bales	20	Tobacco, pks	1,085
Lead, pigs	252	Wool, bales	89
Leather, sides	5,596	Whisky, bbls	413
Pea-nuts, bags	534		

COFFEE—Has been very dull to-day in the invoice line. Prices, however, have been quoted as without alteration. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 9,041 bags; sales, 6,671 bags; stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here this evening, 21,461 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 59,625 bags, including 14,156 bags at Baltimore, 9,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 1,500 bags at Richmond, 5,000 bags at Savannah, 3,000 bags at Mobile, and 5,508 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds nominally as before quoted. Stock in first hands reported as only 400 bags Java, 187 bags Savanilla, 185 bags Costa Rica, and 60 bags Maracaibo. We quote invoices thus: Rio, Ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; Fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; Good, 19¾c.@20c.; Prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¼c.@21¾c., gold; Java, invoices, 28c.@30c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@23c., Laguayra, 20c.@22c.; Jamaica, 19c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@23c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22½c., gold ₱ ℔. Jobbing trade light.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, at about steady prices. The demand has been mostly from export buyers, in good part to provide for the freight room engaged, chiefly by sail, for Liverpool, as reported by us through the closing half of last week. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,935 bales, (of which 2,753 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 2,553 bales to exporters, 378 bales to spinners, and 4 bales to speculators, the market closing, however, quite dull. The inquiry for forward delivery has been fairly active, opening with some show of firmness on the steadiness reported from Liverpool, and the diminished arrivals at the ports, but closing weaker, the latest dealings indicating a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ ℔. from the final quotations of Saturday, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,300 bales, (of which 6,100 bales on Saturday evening and 10,200 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 11-32c.; March at 15½c.@15 17-32c.; April at 15 27-32c.; May at 16⅛c.@16 5-16c.; June at 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; July at 16 23-32c.@16¾c.; August at 16⅞c.@16 29-32c.; September at 16½c. ₱ ℔. ....Receipts here to-day 5,076 bales, including 903 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,071 bales, and thus far this week, 37,178 bales, against 43,503 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,554,988 bales, against 2,610,856 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 12,437 bales; to the Continent, 5,227 bales. Stock in New-York, 163,621 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 867,509 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands,	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request for shipment and home trade purposes, at a shade easier prices, under more liberal offerings. Some inquiry has been noted for superfine and No. 2 stock, on provincial account, within our range. The sales since our last have been 8,950 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@4 35, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@5, mostly at $4 75@$4 90; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 90@$5 70, and Trade and Family Extras at former figures. Included in the sales have been 2,650 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, at current quotations....Southern Flour has been in slack demand, even in a jobbing way, with the advantage as to prices in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 85 for very poor to very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour quite nominal....Rye Flour has been in good demand within the range of from $4 10@$5 30 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30, for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request within the range of from $4@$4 50 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 50 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 475 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been inactive at from $1 45@$1 80 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal very quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been slow of sale within the range of $2 50@$2 80 ₱ 100 ℔. for poor to fancy, in bags.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted a shade lower, on a rather more urgent offering of supplies and a moderate inquiry, mostly for export. Winter Wheat has been in somewhat better request, with prime to choice stock, particularly of Red and Amber, quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 14 for prime, afloat; $1 08@$1 11 for No. 2 Chicago do., in store and afloat, the latter for very choice, with three boat-loads afloat, rumored sold at $1 09 for about average stock; $1 09@$1 12 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 16@$1 22 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 06@$1 08½ for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 20@$1 25 for Red Western, chiefly at $1 25 for choice (25,000 bushels) in store, and $1 25 for prime car stock delivery; $1 25@$1 28 for fair to very choice Amber Western; $1 27@$1 32 for White do., and $1 20 for Red State....Corn has been depressed and quoted a shade lower on a moderately active movement in new, partly on export account, closing weak. Old nominal; sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at 83c.@84½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 83¾c.@84c. for good to prime, afloat, and closing at 83¾c. for prime; 84c.@84½c. for new Yellow Western; 84c.@84½c. for new White do. Large amounts of old Mixed Corn are reported as on the way, by rail, from Chicago, on special freight contracts, en route for Liverpool....Rye dull, and quoted irregular within the range of 91c.@96c. ....Barley very quiet at about previous prices. ....Barley-malt dull and somewhat nominal.... Canada Peas in light supply, and quoted firm, but quiet. Last sales at $1 10 ₱ bushel, in bond. ....Oats have been in quite limited demand, and quoted weak in price, with sales reported since our last of 28,500 bushels, (mostly car stock,) at 66½c.@68½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western; 67c.@70c. for White do.; 66½c.@68c. for Mixed State....A moderate inquiry prevails for Hay, Straw, and Feed at essentially unaltered prices.... The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,358,318 bushels Wheat, 1,159,774 bushels Corn, 50,899 bushels Rye, 207,662 bushels Barley, 137,670 bushels Malt, 942,129 bushels Oats, 4,180 bushels Buckwheat, and 2,751 bushels Peas; showing an increase in the stock of Corn, Oats, and Barley, with a further reduction in that of Wheat and Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,929,541 bushels, as against 5,911,142 bushels last Monday, and 2,489,179 bushels this date last year.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, on a moderate call for supplies. Sales, 4,000 Bogota and 42,500 Texas Kips, on private terms.

MOLASSES—A very dull market has been noted for most kinds to-day, no dealings of any importance having been reported. Values have been quoted nominally unchanged. Stock of foreign in first hands, to-day, 1,986 hhds.; (including 1,331 hhds. Porto Rico, 595 hhds. English Island, and 60 hhds. new crop Cuba, Muscovado,) against 700 hhds. (all English Island) same date last year. Stock of New-Orleans, to-day, 596 bbls., against 4,892 bbls. Feb. 1, 1874. No further arrivals of foreign reported. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbados, 43c.@44c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 56c.@66c. for good to very fancy. Syrups have been in moderate demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been rather more sought after, on the basis of 30c. for hhds. and 33c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather less firm, with a moderate inquiry noted, mostly for stock above the grade of Strained, especially for No. 2. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls. No. 2 on private terms; quoted at from $2 20@$2 50, with Strained at $2 10, No. 1 at $2 75@$5, and Pale and Extra Pale at $5 25@$8; and 1,000 bbls. good No. 2 and low No. 1 at $2 75 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar quiet at $2 37½ for Wilmington; City Pitch at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in demand at 38½c. for merchantable, with 39c. asked. Sales since our last of 200 bbls. New-York pks. at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather more demand, but held at firmer prices, checking business....Of Crude, in bulk, 2,000 bbls. were sold at 6 11-16c., closing at 6 11-16c.@6¾c....Refined quoted here at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and at Philadelphia at 12½c. for early delivery, on, however, a dull market....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@17¾c....City Naphtha, 9¼c.@9½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more confident demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 bbls. New Western Mess at $19 75; 30 bbls. medium Mess at $19 25; 100 bbls. uninspected, Prime Mess at $18, quoted at $18@$18 25; 120 bbls., uninspected, Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., March options, at $19 60@$19 75, closing at $19 75; with a February contract for 250 bbls., changed to April, at a difference of 40c. ₱ bbl....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 50,366 bbls., (including 838 bbls. old and 49,528 bbls. new,) against 43,620 bbls. Jan. 1, 1875, and 71,947 bbls. Feb. 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in January were 19,495 bbls. The stock here to-day included 762 bbls. of old Mess, 2,533 bbls. new Mess, 613 bbls. Prime Mess, 205 bbls. Prime, and 45,622 bbls. of uninspected new Pork....Dressed Hogs have been held more firmly, with a fair inquiry noted; City, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Western, 8⅛c.@8⅜c....Cut-meats have been quiet, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 120 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11¼c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 10½c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c., and of Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅜c., quoted at 7⅜c.@7½c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c....Bacon has been in moderate request and held more confidently, with sales reported of 425 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., the latter rate for small lots; 50 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅛c., quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 20,000 ℔s. Western Short Rib, in bulk, at 10c., quoted, boxed, at 10⅜c.@10½c.; with Short Clear at 10⅞c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½....Lard has been held with more firmness, checking business, though a fairly active inquiry has been noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 240 tcs. Western Steam, about fair to prime, at 13½c.@13 15-16c., with prime quoted at the close at 13 15-16c.@14c.; small lots of Western Kettle, on the basis of 14½c.; 360 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c., with Refined quoted at 13⅞c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 3,750 tcs., February options, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., with March quoted at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., and April at 14¼c. Of February contracts, 4,000 tcs. were changed to March at ⅛c., and April at 5-16c. ₱ ℔. difference....Beef has been in more demand at steady rates. Sales, 150 bbls. and 50 tcs. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 50 for Packet ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams more active at $20@$21 for Western; sales, 350 bbls....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 16,171 tcs. and bbls., (including 590 tcs. and bbls. old, and 15,581 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 18,307 tcs. and bbls. Jan. 1, 1875, and 12,228 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1874....The receipts of Beef in January were 1,780 pks....Butter dull and about as last quoted. Cheese firm and in demand. Eggs more sought after, and held rather more confidently, within the previous range.

RICE—Has been in more request and quoted firm as to values. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔. Stock of Rice to-day: 650 tcs. Carolina, 550 bbls. Louisiana, 6,750 bags cleaned East India, and 4,000 bags uncleaned do.

SUGARS—Raw have been in slack demand and depressed in price. Refiners have been very reserved in their bids. Sales have been made of 100 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8¾c., and 636 bxs. do. on private terms. A cargo of Muscovado was rumored sold at 8c., but the rumor was not confirmed. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 23,770 hhds., 32,088 bxs., and 63,395 bags, the latter including 38,774 bags Manila, 17,575 bags Brazil, 2,000 bags Java, 4,702 bags Cuba, and 344 bags Beet Root Sugar. Stock same date last year, 17,397 hhds., 11,958 bxs., and 205,727 bags. Also, 256 hhds. Melado. We now quote fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8¾c.; Manila bags, 7⅛@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4⅜c.@6⅛c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅜c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been quoted firm, but has been inactive; equal to 55,000 ℔. very good to strictly prime sold at 8¾c.@8 15-16c. ₱ ℔....Stearine quiet, with choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14½c.; and prime Western, in tcs., at 14⅛c.@14¼c., ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, and quoted firm; sales 2,050 half-chests Green, and 5,100 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, with values quoted about steady. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here, 1,776 hhds. in January; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here, 3,722 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day, 43,899 hhds., against 10,164 hhds. Feb. 1, 1874. Exports of Tobacco from this port in January, 2,715 hhds. Leaf, 673 cases Seed Leaf, 1,524 bales, 2,556 ceroons, and 230 pks. of other kinds. And of Manufactured, 525,121 ℔. Of the 2,100 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in January, 1,400 hhds. were for export.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at 96c. asked, and 95c. reported bid; 100 bbls. Alcohol reported sold at equal to 93c.@93½c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown less firmness in the line of berth freights, on a restricted inquiry for accommodation, mostly from Grain and Cotton shippers. The chartering movement has been comparatively tame to-day, with rates quoted essentially unaltered. Vessels for the Grain trade have been in most request. Some demand has been noted for vessels suited to the Cotton and Naval Store trades. Tonnage for Petroleum has been very dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. per standard bushel, which rate was reported as bid at the close; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 9¾d. ₱ bushel; 400 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 150 tcs. Beef at 8s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 125 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 20 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, 100 pks. Leather, and 50 tons Hides on private terms....For Glasgow, the inquiry for room was unusually limited, from all sources, and rates more or less nominal....For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 566 tons, hence, with 3,700 qrs. Grain at 7s. 3d.; an American bark, 794 tons, (now at Hampton Roads,) with about 4,500 qrs. do., in bags, from Baltimore, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a British brig, 195 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, at ½d. ₱ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 700 bags Clover-seed, at 46s., and 200 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also, a German bark, 381 tons, with general cargo, from San Francisco, on private terms. ...For Dantzig, a German schooner, 192 tons, hence, with Resin, at 4s. ₱ 280 ℔....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 143 tons, reported at $1,600....For the north side of Cuba and back to Bath, a brig, reported at $3 87½ for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back to Portland, a schooner, reported at $5 25 for Sugar, and $3 50 for Molasses....For Pernambuco, or Bahia, a German brig, 192 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, on private terms; quoted nominally at $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ bbl., with primage....For Boston, a German schooner, 178 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 60s.@70s....For New-York, a German bark, 465 tons, reported from Singapore, at 40s. for Tin, and 60s.@70s. for general cargo, and a Swedish bark, 288 tons, with Sugar, reported from Batavia, at 65s.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

On Sunday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards trade in Beeves was slow and the herds on sale were not cleared off at noon, when the market closed; prices ranged from 9c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 to 9 cwt. On Monday forenoon at Harsimus Cove trade was slow at 9¾c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 59 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows steady at $45@$90 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals were scarce and were held on sale. Grass Calves moderately free of sale at $8@$17 ₱ head. Sheep slow at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔. Lambs not quoted separately. There were no sales of Live Hogs, and City Dressed had not been quoted at noon. Western Dressed Hogs were delayed en route. The Live Stock Markets, though not advanced in rates, closed on a slightly improved feeling.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. Gillis sold for self 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Boune & Sandusky 141 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., with a few choice top Steers at 14c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers, from poor to fair, from 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 30 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 139 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 181 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for H. Bouker 18 generally fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., with $1 on ₱ head; 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt., with 50c. off ₱ head; 47 generally fair Indiana Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for self and Coon 85 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 37 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., scant, and $1 ₱ head on; 127 fair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for L. Reiglestein 89 good Illinois Steers at 12c. average ₱ ℔., weights 7½ to 9 cwt. S. Moses sold for self 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Myer sold for selves 126 common Illinois Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 121 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 75 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 70 mixed Canada and Illinois Steers, Cows, and Heifers, quality poor, at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for J. H. Keener poor Ohio Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Christie & Co. 76 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 16 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 9 poor Ohio Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for L. Reiglestein 107 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for B. M. Smith 84 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Marcey & Co., 69 common Missouri Steers at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. The unforeseen delay incident on the frequent snow-storms in this City, which rendered it impossible to open the new cattle yards of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have been surmounted, and on Monday next, the 8th of February, 1875, business will be commenced there, and the Live Stock Yards at One Hundredth street and Third avenue will be closed.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for J. R. McPherson, 36 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Seymour & Myers, 50 common Virginia Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for selves, 10 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 42 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Kent & Speck 113 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Lennox & Jacobs 8 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for Maines & Newton, 15 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 coarse Ohio Cattle at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ to 9 cwt. For P. Duffy, 19 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. For J. McArdle, 30 good Ohio Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 33 mixed Ohio Cattle at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. For J. D. Dadisman, 31 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. For J. C. Bourne, 67 Kentucky Steers from common to good at 10¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. For Brown & Shockencey, 74 poor Kentucky Cattle at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt.; for Khan & Co., 51 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¼ cwt.; for selves, 145 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Fitch & Freese sold for Groff & Co. 14 Ohio Oxen at 11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 18 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 17 mixed Ohio Oxen and Cows at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for A. Conner, 32 Kentucky Oxen at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weights, 7½ to 8½ cwt.; 17 common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were sold as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 70 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; W. C. Dudley sold 35 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 41 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 20 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 15 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 19 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔. and $10 on the lot, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., and $1 on ₱ head; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., and $1 on ₱ head. F. Samuels sold 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔. and $1 off ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 Illinois Steers that had been bruised, at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 92 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¾ to 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Co. 34 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6 to 6¾ cwt.; 14 Kentucky Oxen at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. There were also sold on commission 34 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for S. W. Allerton 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., for R. Warner, 14 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; for J. Needy, 16 good Illinois Steers, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; for H. C. Seymour, 29 Virginia Steers, Oxen, and Cows, at 11c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 10 cwt.; for D. H. Sherman, 73 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@14c. ₱ ℔.; J. N. Pidcock sold 361 Ohio Sheep, weight 84 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 92 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 87 ℔. ₱ head, at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 184 Ohio Sheep, weight 89 ℔. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 16 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 ℔. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 384 Ohio Sheep, weight 90 ℔., ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 181 State Sheep, weight 86 ℔. head, at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 27 Canada yearling Lambs, weight 78 ℔. ₱ head, at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 48 grass Calves at $12 ₱ head; 6 grass Calves at $13 ₱ head; 22 grass Calves at $17 ₱ head. Also sold for week ending Jan. 30, 1875, 7,930 Sheep, average ₱ head, $6 26. Also 215 Calves at $14 30 average ₱ head. J. Kirby sold 131 Canada Sheep, weight 135 ℔. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 196 Ohio Sheep, weight 92 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 114 ℔. ₱ head, at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 73 Ohio Sheep, weight 119 ℔. ₱ head, at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 71 Ohio Sheep, weight 121 ℔. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 178 State Sheep, weight 102 ℔. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 390 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 ℔. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 119 Ohio Sheep, weight 105 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 176 Ohio Sheep, weight 101 ℔. ₱ head, at 6⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 95 ℔. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1875—3,409 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 372 Veals and Calves 15 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—2,011 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1875—11,408 Sheep, 336 Calves, 53 Cows. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—1,854 Sheep, 48 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1875—10,016 Hogs, 5,066 Sheep, 12 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 30, 1875—727 head of horned Cattle, 3,568 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day—801 head of horned Cattle. There was no trade yesterday or to-day at these last-named yards.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Cattle active and higher for shipping; others steady and unchanged; receipts, 3,000 head; sales of choice Steers at $5 50@$6 30; Extra and Extra Prime Steers, $6 35@$7 25; shipments, 1,300 head. Live Hogs firm; best grades 10c.@15c. higher; receipts, 16,000 head; Poor to Extra, $6 25@$7 40, principally at $6 50@$7; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep scarce, advancing tendency; Poor to Medium, $3 75@$4 75; Good to Extra, $5@$6 50; one small bunch sold at $7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Flour unchanged; low and medium grades scarce and wanted. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06¾; No. 2 Spring 89c.@90c. Corn easy at 62½c.@64c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 55½c.@57c. Barley steady; No. 3 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 35. Rye quiet; No. 2, $1. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork stiff; some sales higher; sales at $18 50@$18 75 cash and February; held at $19 25, April. Dry-salted Meats firm and higher; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Lard firm; sales at 13¼c.; generally held at 13⅜c. Live Hogs firm; supply unequal to the demand; Yorkers, $5 50@$6 25; Packing, $6 50@$7. Cattle in good demand for better grades, but supply mainly common stock, which is slow; sales of good native Steers at $5 40@$5 50; fair native Butchers, $4 75@$5; medium do., $4 25; good stockers, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200; Cattle, 1,000 head.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declining at 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 58c.@62c. Rye dull and drooping at $1 10. Barley dull; nominal. Butter quiet; unchanged. Clover-seed in fair demand; advanced at 11c.@11¼c. Pork steady at $19. Lard steady; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Green Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Whisky firm at 94c. Live Hogs firm, active; Common, $6 25@$6 50; Fair to Medium, $6 75@$7; Good to Choice, $7 25@$7 40; Receipts, 3,800 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—The receipts were all through. Shipments—3,300 bbls. Flour, 18,800 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. Grain in store and afloat—806,311 bushels Wheat, 74,066 bushels Corn, 47,980 bushels Oats, 89,553 bushels Barley; 4,400 bushels Peas; 20,158 bushels Malt, making a total of 1,042,468 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat entirely nominal; no orders from the interior or for local trade. Corn very dull and heavy; sales of three cars New Yellow at 78c. on track, and six cars do. on private terms. Oats, Rye, and Barley—No inquiry, and prices nominal. Pork, $19 50 for Heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs quiet, at $8 75@$9 25. Highwines about 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat easier; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2, 88⅝c.; March, 89⅝c.; April, 90¾c. Oats nominally unchanged. Corn firmer; New, in store, 60½c. Rye lower and easier; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley in good demand and steady; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 26; March, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 09½. Provisions in fair demand; Mess Pork, $18 50 cash; $18 75 March; Prime Mess, $16@$16 25; Extra Prime Pork, $13@$13 25; Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10¼c., loose. Lard—Prime Steam, $13 40@$13 50; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Feb. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; Amber Michigan, cash and February, $1 08; March, $1 10½; April, $1 13; May, $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2, $1 07. Corn dull; High Mixed, 69¾c.; April, 73c.; May, 74½c.; Low Mixed, 69c. Oats dull; No. 1, 58c.; No. 2, February, 57c.; Michigan, 57c.; White, 58¾c. Clover-seed, $6 75. Dressed Hogs—small sales at $7 75 for heavy. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 88c. spot, and bid February; 89⅛c. March; No. 3 Spring, 82¾c.@82⅞c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅝c. bid spot or February; 65¼c. bid March; 72c. bid May; Rejected, 61⅛c.@61¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 52c. spot or February; 53c.@53⅛c. March; Rejected, 49½c.@50c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 96c.@97c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork opened active and closed easier at $18 45@$18 50 for spot; $18 40@$18 42½ for February; $18 70@$18 72½ for March. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 42½@$13 45 for spot and February. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand; Shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Short Rib Middles 9½c.; Short Clear Middles 10c., all loose spot. Whisky, 93½c. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat declining at 87¾c. February; 88⅞c.@89c. March. Corn easier. Oats unchanged. Pork sold at $18 50 February; $18 75 March; $19 April. Lard, 13½c. February; $13 70 March. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 56,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 61c.@63c. Rye unchanged. Pork quiet at $19 50. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅞c. and 11⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c@14c. Bulk Meats strong, with an advancing tendency; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 94c. Bagging quiet but firm at 12c.@12½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 400 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, $1 37. Corn steady at 88c. Barley lower; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 45. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Wheat steady at $1@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 6c.; Shelled; 64c.@65c., in elevator. Oats steady at 56c.@57c., in elevator. Rye steady at $1 06. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—None here. Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Hogs, $6@$6 70.

DETROIT, Feb. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Wheat more active; sales of two cars No. 1 State Treadwell at $1 20. Rye dull at 86c.@87c., in store. Corn dull; sales small bag lot of Round Yellow at 85c.; Western Mixed held at 83c.@85c. Barley dull and drooping; no sales. Oats held at 63c.@66c. for Mixed and White.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand and lower at 78c.@80c. Oats dull and declining; Mixed, 69c. Lard quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats advanced, in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c.@10½c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn steady, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots 10c.; legal test, 11c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 2,429 bales; gross, 2,429 bales; exports coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 355 bales; stock, 76,347 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 2,649 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,416 bales; to the Channel, 1,825 bales; coastwise, 1,053 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 64,958 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,845 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,000 bales; to France, 2,103 bales; to the Continent, 4,164 bales; coastwise, 2,930 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,223 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 7,205 bales; gross, 8,449 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,958 bales; to the Continent, 5,085 bales; coastwise, 5,236 bales; sales, 5,250 bales; stock, 290,068 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,316 bales; exports to France, 1,940 bales; to the Continent, 560 bales; coastwise, 779 bales; sales, 1,890 bales; stock, 97,336 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103. Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼; do. Preferred, 44½.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £410,000. Consols—for money, 92½@92⅝; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞c.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝c.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 13-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 81s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 7⅝d.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Tallow, 43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

TWEED, MILLER, AND MARRINER.

APPLICATION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS IN THE SUITS FOR $500,000 EACH—DECISION OF THE COURT RESERVED.

In the two suits brought on behalf of the City against Edward Marriner and William M. Tweed, and George S. Miller and William M. Tweed, a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, yesterday, to compel counsel for the City to furnish a bill of particulars in each case. The suits are brought to recover $500,000 in each, alleged to have been obtained from the City by fraud and collusion with Tweed in certifying to bills of both his codefendants in the suits, for lumber and labor which it is claimed the City had never received. It is claimed on behalf of defendants on the motion that they are entitled to a bill of particulars as to the items in the bills which it is claimed had not been furnished, and the items of work which it is claimed had never been done, and the specific warrants which it is claimed had been obtained by fraudulent collusion with Tweed.

Judge Lawrence reserved his decision.

THE BURLESQUE "SHOCK-RAUN."

COMPLAINT OF DION BOUCICAULT AGAINST JOHN F. POOLE, OF THE OLYMPIC.

Dion Boucicault, the author of the play of "Shaughraun," now being performed at Wallack's Theatre, has filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court of this district, asking that John F. Poole, proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, on Broadway, be required to show cause why he should not be enjoined from presenting the play of the "Shock-raun" at the Olympic, and pay Mr. Boucicault damages for having presented it. Mr. Boucicault, in his complaint, sets forth that he is the author and proprietor of the play, which he has had copyrighted, and has given no one permission to present it; that the "Shock Raun," which Poole claims to be an original burlesque, is essentially the same play as Boucicault's; that the characters, plot, and incidents, are substantially the same in both plays; that Poole's playbills, advertisements, etc., are gotten up to resemble Boucicault's, with intent to deceive the public and injure Boucicault, to the advantage of Poole, and that they have measurably produced this result. An order for Poole to show cause was granted, and is returnable to-day before Judge Woodruff.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

There will be two trotting contests at Barnum's Hippodrome to-night which promise to be particularly close and exciting. In both races fast trotters are entered, and the competition will be all the more interesting from the fact that $50, in addition to the regular purses, will be given to the horse making better time than 2:47. The first race to-morrow night will be for a purse of $250, free for all, and the contestants will be John Murphy's b. g. Sherman, J. B. Listner's b. m. Mary L., A. Nodine's b. g. Lyman, Dan Mace's b. g. Pilot, and E. Doty's ch. g. Dan Miller. The second race is for a purse of $150 and engaged in it are John Rogers' b. m. Helen; Ben Mace's b. g. Humming Bird, and Dan Mace's b. m. Mary M. To-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, there will be a ladies' trotting matinée, and it will be the first instance on record of ladies riding in a trotting contest. All these affairs are under the management of the two well-known horse men, Dan Mace and J. D. Walton, and every attention is paid to detail, and the rules of the National Trotting Association strictly enforced. There will doubtless be crowded houses on both occasions, for the preceding races at the Hippodrome have given the utmost satisfaction, and have provoked the greatest amount of enthusiasm.

A SENSATIONAL STORY SPOILED.

In view of a sensational report of a desperate assault having been made on Dr. Bohannon, on Thursday last, by Domenick Kane, a supposed harmless lunatic, in the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, a TIMES reporter called at the Department of Charities and Correction yesterday, to inquire regarding the affair. Commissioner Cox was very much surprised when told of the alleged occurrence, and said he could not believe that anything of the sort had occurred, as he and Commissioner Brennan had been there on Sunday and had heard nothing of it. However, said Mr. Cox, if you will write a telegram I will have it sent to the Island for you, and we will hear what they have to say. The telegram was written, and a few moments after the following answer was received, signed by the Warden: "Domenick Kane made a slight attack upon Dr. Bohannon on Thursday last, but he did not deem it of sufficient importance to notify the Resident Physician."

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLAR ASSESSMENT—THE DECISION VACATING IT REVERSED.

John Jacob Astor had an assessment amounting to $37,000 laid on a portion of his property for benefits accruing from the widening of Broadway. Mr. Astor brought suit asking to have the entry in the list of assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court and recorded in the Controller's Office, may be, so far as it affects his lots, canceled and removed as a cloud upon his title, and that the assessment made upon his lots may be adjudged void, and that the defendants be restrained from collecting such assessment and from taking any proceedings therefor by sale or otherwise. This suit rested not only on the theory of plaintiff that the assessment was excessive, but that it was absolutely void by reason of irregularity in the advertising and in the formal action of the Commissioners. The assessment was confirmed July 5, 1872. By an act of the Legislature passed May 7, 1872, it was sought to remove objections arising from defects in the proceedings imposing assessments for local improvements, section 7 of such act providing that "no assessment heretofore made or imposed, or which shall hereafter be made or imposed, for any local improvement or other public work in the said city, already completed, or now being made or performed, shall hereafter be vacated or set aside for or by reason of any omission or irregularity in advertising any ordinance, resolution, notice, or other proceeding relative to or authorizing the improvement or work for which such assessment shall have been made or imposed, or for proposals to do the work; or for or by reason of the omission of any officer to perform any duty imposed upon him, or for or by reason of any defect in the authority of any department or officer upon whose action the assessment shall in any manner, or to any extent, depend; or for or by reason of any omission to comply with or carry out any detail of any law or ordinance, except only in cases in which fraud shall be shown, and in cases of assessments for repairing any street or public place upon property for which an assessment has once been paid for paving the same street or public place; and all property in said city benefited by any improvement or other public work already completed, or now being made or performed, except as aforesaid, shall be liable to assessment for such improvement or work; and all assessments for any such improvement or other public work shall be valid and binding, notwithstanding any such omission, irregularity, defect, or authority or technicality." Upon this statute the question arose what its effect upon the power of the court to grant the relief sought by the complaint. In deciding this question, the court, Judge Curtis delivering the opinion, follows the decision in the case of Lennon vs. The Mayor, and holds that an attempt and outstanding record of the assessment does not deprive a plaintiff of his property, although the apparent lien on his land may be inconvenient to him, and that he has no such constitutional right to the aid of a court of equity to remove such cloud; that the Legislature may not deprive him of this particular remedy, and that the Legislature has deprived the courts of the power to give him the benefit of this remedy, and remitted him to the relief in which he is protected by the Constitution when the pretended lien is sought to be enforced by the taking of the property, or to resisting its collection, or the title of any purchaser who may claim under it. In this case the Judge holds it does not appear that any steps are being taken to deprive Mr. Astor of his property, the three years allowed by law, within which it could not be advertised for sale, not having expired at the time of the commencement of the suit. The vague admission of defendant's counsel on the trial "that proceedings have been taken toward the collection, does not disclose a solitary act upon which a court of equity can exercise its discretion in granting an injunction or other equitable relief. This leaves the case one that is governed by the decision in the Court of Appeals referred to, and where the remedy sought in the present form and under the existing circumstances by the plaintiff, appears to have been carefully considered, and deemed to have been abrogated as to this class of suits and proceedings commenced after Jan. 1, 1872. The judgment appealed from should be reversed and judgment absolute for the defendant, with costs.

A BATCH OF ROBBERIES.

A horse and sleigh, on which were packed four cases filled with hosiery and gloves, valued at $3,000, was left standing yesterday in front of the store No. 47 Walker street, while the driver went into the establishment to get his shipping receipts. During his absence, some unknown thief jumped on the sleigh and drove off with the goods in the direction of Grand and Varick streets, and made his escape. Two of the cases were marked "J. E. Wynne, Cincinnati;" one was marked "Hayes Bros. & Co., Cleveland," and the fourth one, "Sickle, Singleton & Co., Baltimore." The sleigh was a truck body on runners, and was painted red. No clue to the thief has been obtained.

The front door of the store occupied by William Evans, No. 66 Fulton street, was forced open on Sunday evening, and three quarter-chests of tea valued at $100 were carried off. The chests were marked "per steamer, via Suez Canal."

The rear window of the stationery store of John H. Christie, No. 145 Third avenue, was forced open by burglars on Sunday night, and a quantity of pocket-knives, pocket-books, &c., valued at $86 was stolen.

The residence of Edward H. Moran, No. 342 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, was entered by sneak thieves early on Sunday evening and robbed of $180 worth of jewelry.

A sneak thief entered the apartments of Mrs. Soloman Lowenberg, on the second floor of No. 181 East Broadway, on Sunday evening, and made off with a black dress valued at $20.

CARL VOGT ASSERTS HIS INNOCENCE.

The case in which Joseph Stuppe, alias Carl Vogt, is charged with murder and arson, in Brussels, Belgium, was before Commissioner White yesterday, for continued examination. Stuppe's extradition is sought by Belgium, on the ground that he murdered the Chevalier Du Bois De Bianca, robbed his mansion of bonds and other property, and then fired the building to destroy the evidences of his guilt. Stuppe made a sworn statement before the Commissioner yesterday, in substance to the following effect: "I know nothing about the murder of the Chevalier Bianca, or about the burning of his house, or the robbery charged against me, except what I have heard. I had nothing to do with these crimes, and am entirely innocent of the charges made against me. I lived very unhappily with my wife. She had a large amount of property. I got possession of most of it and fled from Belgium to London. Soon after my arrival in London, I wrote to Katharine Schmidt, with whom I had become acquainted in Belgium, to join me in London, and she did so. While Katharine and I were living in London, a man prevailed upon Katharine to buy some bonds of him, and those bonds afterward proved to be the same that were stolen from the Chevalier. This is all I know about the matter." The further examination was adjourned to next Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

CRIMINAL CASES IN OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, John Grogan entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny in the third degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Louis Hadlelow pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny from the person, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John C. Raymond, charged with obtaining a lease worth $8,000 by false pretenses from a Mrs. Faxton, was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by a writ of certiorari, and his discharge asked for on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavit. The motion was denied, and the accused remanded for examination before Justice Kasmire.

Margaret Phelan was placed on trial charged with the larceny of a watch and chain, but the jury failed to agree.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works met yesterday for the purpose of considering the communication of the Dock Commissioners asking authority to have Coenties slip "cribbed in" by days' work, so as to enable the Police Department to use it for a dumping-ground for ashes, &c. It is claimed by one of the members that if the necessary permission is given, the City can utilize its own material and at the same time add to the real estate of the Corporation an area comprising about twenty lots, the value of which he estimates at $400,000. The filling in of the slip will make that portion of South street in front of it run parallel with the Battery. It is now occupied by canal-boats, which are to be accommodated elsewhere. The committee intend to report in favor of allowing the Dock Department to proceed with the work.

The bills for the reception of the Lord Mayor of Dublin were approved yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee on Finance, and they will present their report at the meeting of the board on Thursday.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUITY FUNDS.

Chamberlain Lane has prepared a report of the equity or court moneys deposited in his office by order of the various courts during the past year. The report shows that the amounts received by the Chamberlain up to Jan. 1, and the disposition of the same, were as follows: Bonds and mortgages, $1,388,801 16; deposits with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company at five per cent., $63,640 70; also, at four per cent., $65,665 66; deposits with United States Trust Company, at five per cent., $22,002 96, also, at four per cent., $106,498 29; interest moneys in Fulton National Bank, $11,554 67; United States bonds, $29,150; New-York City stock, $1,500; Hudson River Railroad bonds, $5,000. Total $1,693,813 44.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1875: Nos. 42, 69, 96, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
23—Lewis vs. Powers et al.
25—Oackley et al. vs. Lechler et al.
33—Bank of the Republic vs. Palmer et al.
50—Stewart et al. vs. Winchester.
79—Stout, Receiver, vs. Chapman.
84—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al.
85—Townshend vs. Cady.
86—Leibra vs. The Society "La Nacional."
90—Ludwig vs. Roberts.
97—Vose vs. Mil. & St. Paul Railway Co.
109—Matter of Casey.
110—Matter of Heims.
118—St. John vs. Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.

Nos.
133—Farmer vs. Atherton, Jr., et al.
137—Hubner vs. Roosevelt.
178—Cottingham vs. Mil., Lake Shore & Western Railroad Co.
182—Cullen vs. Douglas.
184—Culkin vs. Kuhne et al. (No. 2.)
196—Schubert vs. Appenus et al.
206—Peterson vs. Beebe.
207—Clarke vs. Donaldson.
223—Cullen vs. Village of Douglas.
226—Murphy et al. vs. Haas et al.
230—Munster vs Seligman, impleaded.
233—Rosenfield vs. Rosenfield.
239—240, 241, 242, 243.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.
Nos.
123—King vs. McNamara et al.
72—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c.
61—Wilson, Executor, vs. Crane.
123—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
127—Stablin vs. McGuinness.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.
132—D. D. Evangelische Lutheran, &c., vs. The Mayor.
137—Valentine vs. Fitzgerald et al.
138—Same vs. Same.
139—Armstrong vs. Purdy, impleaded.
144—Jordan et al. vs. Forster, &c.

Nos.
145—Shaw vs. Chamberlain et al.
146—Dreyer vs. Heyman.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
149—Sink, Administrator, vs. Sink.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
155—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
157—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
158—Shaw vs. Heyman et al.
159—O'Dell vs. O'Dell.
133— —— vs. ——.
74— —— vs. ——.
11— —— vs. ——.
65— —— vs. ——.
64— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1618—Carter vs. N. Y. and T. Manufact'g Co.
1062—Brickford, by Guardian, vs. Sutton.
1896—Richter vs. Wise.
1306—Robinson vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1122½—Jacoby vs. Ayres.
680—Clussman vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1592½—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
448—Poillon et al. vs. Luling.
184—Quassaick National Bank, of Newburg, vs. Waddell.
348—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.

Nos.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1632—Hushion vs. The Mayor, &c.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
1588½— —— vs. ——.
1590½— —— vs. ——.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1640—Cogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
676—Winter vs. White et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1589½—Peters et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1591½—Wyckoop vs. The Mayor, &c.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c.
2113—Biggins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2107—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c.
979—Hayes vs. Connaughton.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet
253—Del. and H. Canal Co. vs. Heckscher, Jr., et al.
877—Averill vs. DeMott.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
879— —— vs. ——.
1003—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
847—Ward vs. Rosenwald
947—Rowe et al. vs. Guillaume.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. Co.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
929—Agate vs. Binns.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
1307—Sharp vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1061—Wallace vs. Duryea.
773—Dale vs. D. L. and W. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
585—Stoker vs. British & N. A. R. M. St. P. Co.
67—Nelson et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
175—Commercial W. Co. vs. Moses et al.
177—Commercial W. Co. vs. Conant et al.
841—Goldstein vs. Farley et al.
581—Cohen vs. D. D. & E. Broadway R. R. Co.
515—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Reed et al.

Nos.
829—First Nat. Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. McClees.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Quinn et al.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
1029½—Belton vs. Baxter.
313—Brode vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
731—Bull's Head Bank vs. Purcell et al.
715—Sterry vs. Doremus et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
880—Coody vs. Erie Railway Company.
924—Robinson vs. Weinberger.
734—Bulls' Head Bank vs. McFelters et al.
126—Benfeld vs. Phenix Insurance Company.
694—Chamberet et al. vs. Ogney.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.

Nos.
840—Booth et al. Survivor, vs. Lester, &c.
352½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
1794—Eissner vs. Strauss.
650—Clarkson vs. Biovoort.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1186—Frank et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bk.
708—Edwards vs. McCall.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 8, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
21—MacPherson vs. Davis.
14—Bates vs. Pelton.
45—Bussell vs. Hall.
56—Oatley vs. Fettretch.
31—Trowbridge vs. Moore.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. 1244, 1093, 2177, 2301, 2370, 1870, 2362, 487, 2241, 2242, 2320½, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 525.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 749, 2178, 1267, 1268, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1282, 1283, 1284, 2110.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1105—Schmitt vs. Goettler.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarthy.
1599—Stuts vs. Harrison.
2731—Downing vs. Walther.
2875—Weckerly vs. Nat. Steamship Co.
2750—Donelaux vs. Clark.
1565—Fojetti vs. Bauberger.
806—Mott vs. De Cordova.

1295—N. A. Life Ins. Co. vs. Hartog.
282—Hoag vs. Roberts et al.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
2617—Toope et al. vs. McManus et al.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.
1415—Hecht vs. Celler, Jr., et al.
1418—Adams et al. vs. Perkins.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
1296—Hemmel vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1303—Bier vs. Lier.
1304—Same vs. Same.
2440—Noyes vs. Dusenbury.
2308—Balliard vs. Devoe.
1420—Cotten et al. vs. Hall.
1421—Phillips vs. Ostrom et al.
1428—Read vs. Thompson.
1424—Fischer vs. Dearing.

1425—Mason vs. Gilbert.
1427—Lowenberg vs. Hamburger, impleaded.
1428—Woodruff et al. vs. Prime.
1430—Lindeman vs. Mims.
1431—Stephen vs. Loucks et al.
1432—Goldsmith vs. Greenwald.
905—Martin et al. vs. McLowee et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
1305—Rouss vs. Strenz.
503—O'Brien et al. vs. Dempsey.
2451—Morgan vs. Haas.
1042—McIntyre vs. Bouett et al.
2621—Hannis Distilling Co. vs. Stacom.
94—Knapp vs. Hathaway.
1178—Breen vs. Moir.
1082—Brady vs. Brett.
4379—Butler et al. vs. Middlefield M. Co.
2625—Wilmore vs. Levy.
2518—Hannis Distilling Co. vs. Reilly.

1836—Beiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.
2493—Phillips et al. vs. Herzig et al.
2871—Smith vs. Wise.
1447—Lynsburger et al. vs. Elkan et al.
1076—Connolly vs. Houston.
2666—Browning et al. vs. Young.
2840—Wilkins et al. vs. Hall, impleaded.
2634—Brown vs. Conklin et al.
2820—Schuler vs. Schneider.
2650—Gibson vs. Duane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Gill, robbery.
John Chambers, rape.
James Buchanan, robbery.
Catharine Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
John Gray and William French, burglary.
Otto Oswald, burglary.
Charles H. Carroll, grand larceny.
James Castleton, grand larceny.
Hattie Christie, grand larceny.
George McMillin, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Thomas Dempsey, felonious assault and battery.
James L. Timouson, burglary.
Patrick Kelly, James McKee, and John O'Keefe, burglary.
John Golden, burglary.
James Quinn, grand larceny.
Lewis Jerome, grand larceny.
Albert Apell, petit larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judge Curtis.

Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment of the Special Term reversed, and judgment absolute for the defendant, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Ladd vs. Arkel et al.; reargument ordered.

By Chief Justice Monell and Judges Sedgwick and Speir.

Risley vs. Smith et al.; exceptions sustained; verdict set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to the defendants, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Sedgwick.

By Judges Freedman, Curtis, and Speir.

Murphy et al. vs. Reyes; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

[illegible] et al. vs. Kelly et al. [illegible] Trustees of Smith College vs. Vanderbilt [illegible] these five actions affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Raynor et al. vs. Hoagland; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes et al.; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis; dissenting opinion by Judge Freedman.

Shiffer vs. Pruden; judgment for defendant on the case submitted, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the verdict, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Van Nostrand vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Dillon et al. vs. Masterson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, and order of reference vacated, with costs to appellants to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Hexter vs. Knox; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Randall vs. Dusenbury, trustee, &c.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Judges Speir and Freedman.

Brewster et al. vs. Taylor; order granting new trial reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

By Judges Freedman and Curtis.

Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide the event; order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Judges Curtis and Freedman.

By Judges Freedman and Speir.

Cary vs. Gregory; Floodgood vs. Gregory; motions for certificate authorizing appeal to the Court of Appeals denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Sanderson vs. Peabody; case settled.

Arnold et al. vs. Hessborn; application to vacate order denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly; Judges Robinson, Larremore, J. F. Daly, and Loew.

Sandford vs. Schofield; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Glendenning et al. vs. Canary et al.; judgment affirmed.

Same vs. Same; order denying new trial affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Williams vs. Godkin; order overruling demurrer affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

White vs. Continental National Bank; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Bennet vs. Kidder; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinions by Judges Larremore and Robinson.

Hammersley vs. Collins; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Daly.

Winston, Trustee, et al. vs. East Side Association; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Taylor vs. Jackson; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c., judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Turney vs. Fessert; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Rice vs. Cavanagh; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Nickloy vs. Hazlett; judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Tallman vs. Whitney; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Shearman vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Freeman vs. Crow; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Gorman vs. Kamak; order appealed from modified and affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Gorman vs. Kamak; reargument ordered on payment of $10 costs. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Baxter vs. McDonald; judgment reversed with costs. Opinions by Judges Robinson and Larremore.

McGraw vs. Morgan; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Rice vs. Cavanagh; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Bruce vs. Burr; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Brown vs. the Mayor, &c.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Sonneborn vs. Lavarello; complaint dismissed with costs. See opinion.

Fontana vs. Board of Police Justices of New-York; demurrer sustained.

Ahorn vs. Goodspeed et al.; complaint dismissed. See opinion.

Embury vs. Parks; motion denied.

Seitz vs. Smithson; findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Martine vs. Lowenstein et al., Mayer vs. Mayer, in the matter of Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company; orders granted.

In the matter of Rydlowski, Gilman vs. Redington, Van Ranst vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, Borheck vs. Co-operative Building Association, Connolly vs. Dayton, Levi vs. Hirschfield, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, &c., vs. Freligh, Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.; memorandum.

Gilgengack vs. Meyer, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; motions denied.

May vs. Good, Hewett vs. McGuire, Orcutt vs. Lewis, Catherwood vs. Erie Railway Company, Bullock vs. Sinnott; motions granted.

Stewart vs. Manhattan Market Company; Donnelly vs. Howe; granted.

Goldberg vs. Utley; stay granted.

Copeland vs. How; reference ordered.

Burdick vs. Winship; motion granted. Memorandum.

Ihling vs. Hughes; order granted dismissing complaint.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875:

No. 5—Hugh Gardner et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error; argued by A. Oakey Hall, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by Charles S. Fairchild, Deputy Attorney General, for the People.

No. 20—James H. Elmore, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. Zipporah Jacques, respondent; submitted.

No. 26—Maria Smith, respondent, vs. Jacob Velie, administrator, &c., appellant; argued by O. D. M. Barker, of counsel for appellant, and by H. A. Nelson, for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Curtis, Freedman, and Speir.

THE CITY BOUND BY THE ADMISSION THAT THE SCHOOL BOARD ARE ITS AGENTS.

John Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff, as assignee of a contract for work done under the direction of the Board of Public Instruction, sued to recover an installment, amounting to $3,000, remaining due on the contract. Upon the trial the plaintiff's complaint was dismissed, on the ground that the contract sued upon was not the contract of the defendants, and that they were not liable on it. From this decision an appeal was taken to this court on behalf of plaintiff. This court now reverses the decision of the court below. It holds—Judge Freedman delivering the opinion, and both his associates concurring—that the complaint of plaintiff would have been properly dismissed on the objection taken to it in the court below if defendant had been in a position to raise that objection. By this same court it had been previously held that the City was not liable for the acts or contracts of the Board of Education or the Department of Public Instruction, and such decision, if applicable to this case, would be conclusive against the plaintiff. But under the pleadings in this case the defendants could not raise the objection. The complaint charged the defendants with having made the contract for the work and with having agreed to pay the contract price. The answer expressly admits these allegations, and refers to the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward as defendants' agents. The defendants have, therefore, concluded themselves, by such admission. A party who formally and explicitly admits by his pleading that which establishes the plaintiff's right will not be supposed to deny its existence, or to prove any state of facts inconsistent with that admission. The admission referred to also precludes the defendants from insisting, in the absence of a formal plea to that effect, that the contract as made is an illegal one. Since the Code any new matter constituting a defense or partial defense must be pleaded, and hence the objection that a contract which is fair upon its face is illegal or contrary to public policy must be taken by answer. The judgment should be reversed and a new trial ordered. Daniel M. Porter for appellant; E. Delafield Smith and D. J. Dean for respondents.

A QUESTION OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

Van Nostrand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.—The plaintiff stored with Scott & Co. 11,000 bushels of oats, on which he obtained a loan from defendants of $6,000, the defendants agreeing to take care of the oats, but not to be responsible for loss occurring otherwise than by their gross negligence. Defendants' agent visited the stored oats frequently, and did so within a week of its disappearance simultaneously with Scott & Co. Plaintiff sued to recover the value of the oats over and above defendants' advance, and defendants, besides denying liability, set up the amount of the advance as a counter-claim. The court below held that defendants had not been guilty of gross negligence, were not responsible for the loss of the oats, and gave judgment in their favor for the amount of the advances. This court now confirms that decision.

AN UNFORFEITED DOWER.

Schiffen vs. Pruden.—Plaintiff brought suit in equity to compel defendant to take title to property, the title coming through one John J. Dietz. The title had been refused on the ground that Dietz's wife had not released her right of dower in the property. To this it was urged in rebuttal that Dietz's wife had been convicted of adultery, and had thereby forfeited her right of dower. In sur-rebuttal it was urged that she had not forfeited her right of dower, for although she was found to have been guilty of adultery, her husband had been found to be equally guilty, and no decree of divorce had been awarded to either party. The court now holds that the marriage contract had not been dissolved, that the wife's right of dower in the property had not been forfeited, and that defendant could not be compelled to take the property.

SURETIES FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. James A. Barnes et al.—One of the defendants in the suit was employed by plaintiff, and the two others became sureties for the faithful performance of his duties. The employe became short in his accounts to the extent of $269 67, for which plaintiff brought suit on the bond. The two sureties set up the fact that about two months previous to the discharge of the employe, plaintiff knew he was short in his accounts to the extent of $15 92, but no notice of this fact was given to the sureties, and claimed that this rendered them not liable except for the lesser amount. Judges Curtis and Speir hold that the undertaking was absolute, and made the bondsmen responsible for the whole amount. From this decision Judge Freedman dissents, holding that if the sureties had notice of the first deficiency they would have had a right to refuse to be sureties any longer.

AN OFFICIAL NOT BOUND TO ATTEND ROLL-CALL.

Elisha D. Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff, as Assignee of a Mr. Riorden, an Assistant Inspector of the Department of Finance, sued to recover his salary. The defense was that he had not attended morning roll-call. The court holds that Riorden's duties were such as not to make it necessary that he should attend roll-call, and affirms the judgment of the court below in plaintiff's favor.

RESIGNATION OF THE PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. G. Ryan yesterday tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Central Park. It was the intention of Mr. Ryan to have relinquished the position early in the coming Spring, but some questions having arisen as to the legality of his holding a contract for a restaurant saloon in the Park, in addition to the Superintendency, he thought it best to hasten his determination rather than be subjected to dismissal.

THE BALL SMUGGLING.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—BALL IDENTIFIED BY TRUCKMEN WHOM HE EMPLOYED—DEPUTY SURVEYOR KLINCK'S EVIDENCE.

The examination in the case of Gustavus W. Ball, charged with smuggling goods by means of false samples, was begun yesterday morning, before Commissioner Osborn. Thomas Hardy, a truckman, testified that, in October and November last, he brought cases of goods from the Hamburg Wharf to the sidewalk in front of the store No. 94 Warren street; Ball was with him, and he saw some of the cases taken into the store, which is occupied by M. L. Graff & Co., importers of wines, &c. Ball was in the employ of that firm. Hardy did not know what was in the cases.

John Klein, another truckman, testified that in October last he took a lot of cases of goods from No. 94 Warren street to the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., but did not know what was in the cases.

Donaldson Jackson, another truckman, testified that in November last at Ball's request he sent Klein to No. 94 Warren street to cart goods; in October he sent one of his men named Ellis, at the request of Ball, to take a lot of cases of goods from No. 94 Warren street to the store of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Ball paid for the carting.

George Klinck, Deputy Surveyor, testified: I lately seized eight cases of goods which arrived on the steamer Pomerania, from Germany, on the 7th inst.; they were seized on the 16th inst.; there was a permit taken out for them on the 11th inst.; I seized them because they were not what they purported to be on the invoice and entry; these goods are now at the seizure-room at the Custom-house; seven of the cases contained silks, and one hosiery.

These goods were not connected with Ball by the testimony, further than to show that they were in cases marked the same as those connected with Ball, and were undoubtedly smuggled goods.

The Commissioner said that it was intended to show by Mr. Claflin that he bought the goods from Ball that were taken from No. 94 Warren street at low prices; that they were silks, and that Mr. Claflin had no reason to suppose that they were smuggled.

Mr. Klinck resumed his testimony as follows: I talked with Ball the day before he was arrested; it was in the office of M. L. Graff & Co., No. 94 Warren street; Capt. Brackett and M. L. Graff were present; I called Ball into a side room, and asked him to write his name, and he wrote it, and my name also; I asked him if he had gone to Hoboken and got seven cases of goods, and he said he had not, and did not know what I was talking about; I asked him if he had not signed the name "George Hicks" to a receipt for seven cases of goods, and he said he had not, and that he did not know what I meant; Ball said he knew neither Jackson nor Hardy, the cartmen, but they both identified him as the man who employed them to take the cases; Ball came to District Attorney Bliss' office with Capt. Brackett and myself, and was there arrested. The further examination was then adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy, who conducts the case for the Government, states that the frauds were discovered through Mr. Horace B. Claflin furnishing information to Collector Arthur that he had been offered silks at seventy-five cents per yard less than their cost price, with duty paid; and that the purchase of the silks from Ball by Claflin was the step taken to fix the guilt on Ball. The silks in question are worth about $6,000 per case.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 1, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses with lots, each 17 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 153.9 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $10,300, each to James H. Howell. The same auctioneer, under a similar court decree, William Harding, Esq., Referee, disposed of a two-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, for $3,600, the buyer being Jennie Shepard. William Kennelly, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 87 feet east of Third avenue, for $10,060, to Bernard Earle. No other sales were made, D. M. Seaman adjourning the sale of the Metropolitan Theatre until Monday of next week.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as noticed are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Shirley, Esq., Referee, of the brick house, with lot 22 by 101.6, No. 167 Charles street, north side, 92 feet east of West street.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, Loan Commissioners' sale, by order of E. G. Thompson, Esq., of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and five gore lots, each 25 by from 45 to 60, on West Fifty-third street, north side, 510 feet west of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, FEB. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses and lots, East 112th st., s. s., 153.9 ft. e. of 4th av., lots each 17.1x100.11, $10,300 each	$20,600
1 two-story brick house and lot, East 75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 16.8x102.2	3,600

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 82d st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 16.8x102.2	$10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Bleecker st., s. e. corner of Barrow st., 25.4x75; George Reichardt to Charles Pitzenmayer	$21,000
Charlton st., No. 34, s. s., 23x100; Spencer Heacock, Executor of W. S. Bancroft, to Caroline T Bancroft, widow	14,000
Minetta st., n. e. 80 ft. s. e. of 6th av., runs s. e. 21.5 ft., thence n. e. 70 ft., thence n. w. 1.2 ft., thence n. e. 30 ft., thence n. w. 20 ft., thence s. w. 100 ft.; J. Ryno to S. Ulery	5,500
Mott st., Nos. 278, 282, 284, 75x86.10; George Burchill to Nathaniel Burchill	63,000
Mott st., No. 284, e. s., 25x86.10; N. Burchill to Charles G. Judson	22,000
Mott st., No. 282, e. s., 25x81.3; N. Burchill to Charles G. Judson	22,000
Mott st., e. s., 125.8 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x87.1; N. Burchill to Charles G. Judson	22,000
Prospect st., s. w. s., west ½ lot No. 258, map Melrose, 25x191.7; Adolphina M. Brandt to Maria C., wife of Frederick A. Muller	1,500
12th st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20.6x77.6; Christiana, wife of Gottlieb Wiesmann, to Ferdinand Yung	5,800
15th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; W. H. Munn to the Society of the New-York Hospital	32,000
29th st., s. s., 227.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 22.3x98.9; Ira Jenkins to William Jay Barker	28,000
39th st., n. s., 350.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x98.9; L. Kahn to J. Schmuck, one-half part	7,000
39th st., n. s., 375.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 25.6x98.9; J. Brookheim to J. Schmuck	14,000
75th st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; G. E. Horne to the Mayor, &c., New-York	17,000
118th st., n. s., 330 ft. w. of 4th av., 30x100; Bridget, wife of Lawrence Daly, to Edward P. Steers	8,000
135th st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 20x100; Margaret G. Amner to Jane M. Wilson	7,500
Avenue A, w. s., 25 11 ft. s. of 123d st., 75x100; D. Fitzgerald to F. H. Weeks	3,000
Madison av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 66th st., 75x95; 66th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x100.5; Aaron Van Valkenburgh to Thomas Keller, Jr.	110,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 66th st., 25.5x95; W. M. Smith to Thomas Keller, Jr.	35,000
Marion av., w. s., parts lots Nos. 130 and 132, B. Berrian property, Fordham, 37.6x about 163; W. J. Fryer, Jr., to Harriet L. Donohoe	6,000
Same property; Edward Donohoe, Jr., to William J. Fryer, Jr.	6,000
Robbins av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Uncas st., 25x105, Morrisania; Philip Gerhardt to Jacob Spingler	1,600
King's Bridge av., w. s., 86.5 ft. s. of Berrian place, 25.3x126.6; J. Romaine Brown to William Kenady	100

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Barrow st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of Hudson st., 20x80; L. Cocks to J. Lynch	$6,000

LEASE RECORDED.

2d av., No. 2,333, s. e. corner 125th st., 3 years, per year	$1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM SIZE RESIDENCE on 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in splendid order; one on 48th st., beautifully furnished; one on 49th st., handsomely finished in hard woods, and one on 50th st., furnished or unfurnished; Columbia College leaseholds.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet front, on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be bought at a bargain. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 8, basement.

FOR A BARGAIN—ATTEND THE AUCTION SALE of twenty-foot stone-front house No. 28 East 128th st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.
HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

"REAL ESTATE BUREAU,"
No. 22 Union square, New-York City.
BUTTON & CO., Proprietors.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.
READ THE FOLLOWING:

Millions of dollars now lie idle awaiting investment. Capitalists have become disgusted with the chicanery connected with stock speculations and desire something more tangible.

As "hard times" have passed, business in all branches of trade is reviving, confidence is being restored, money is easy and waiting investment. Now is the time, after this long-continued depression in trade, to bring property in the country to the notice of the City capitalist.

Our "Real Estate Bureau" has been established for the purpose of giving INFORMATION. It is an "office" in contradistinction to an "agency"—where parties desiring investments can receive reliable information. We have the best fitted rooms (in connection with the Newspaper Reading Rooms) for the purpose in the City of New-York.

Here *The Times* and other journals throughout the United States may be found on file.

We charge NO COMMISSION, but act for the owner of the property or for his broker on the following terms, to wit:

Placing description of property on our books, and giving all necessary personal information, $5. Houses to let, $1. Property may remain on books till sold, without extra charge.

As publicity is all-important to insure success in every commercial transaction, we advise all persons who may enter property upon our books to advertise the same in one or more of the New-York daily papers. This we will do if desired. Our terms are as follows:

Twenty-seven words or under, (including our name and address.)

HERALD, each insertion	$1 50
TIMES, each insertion	1 30
TRIBUNE, each insertion	1 20

We desire no property entered upon our books except such as can bear investigation. If found otherwise, we will erase it from our register. We shall soon issue a journal (in connection with our *Newspaper Register*) to be called *The Real Estate Register*. This publication will be sent to every first-class business firm in New-York City.

Property entered upon our books will, until further notice, be described in our *Real Estate Register* free of charge. Address
BUTTON & CO.,
"Real Estate Bureau,"
No. 22 Union square, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES IN THE COUNTRY.

At Roselle, one of the most beautiful places on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a first-class house with twelve rooms, five blocks from depot. Also, several houses of less value in same vicinity for sale or to rent. Photographs to be seen in this office. Also, beautiful farm, highly improved; superior location. Persons desiring to secure good economical homes can apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES FROM NEW-YORK.—A house containing six rooms, with out-buildings, and two acres of orchard; also, fourteen acres of grass land, quarter of a mile from former; for sale separately or together. Address Mrs. JULIA F. COOPER, Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the Pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.
JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of JOHN L. SHIRLEY, Esq., Referee, the brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., north side, 92 feet east of West st.; lot, 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE ST.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FLAT IN WEST 23D ST.—TO LET IN A NEW brown-stone house, a flat, fourth floor, consisting of six rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and finished in the best manner, suitable for a small family without boys; the house is heated throughout, halls and stairs carpeted in the best manner, and has janitor in attendance; two families only in the house; every room has a window communicating with the open air; rent, $1,000 per year. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Also desirable flats in West 14th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HOTEL ROSSMORE—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms; to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address
EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT, FEB. 1.—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK; location unsurpassed; whole or part of nicely-finished and furnished brown-stone house; reduced rent to reliable parties. Address FULTON, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on Murray Hill; house, 23x60 feet, in perfect order; possession on or about 15th April if desired. For terms, &c., apply to owner, JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED — FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 161 East 46th st., $2,000; 16.8x65; lot, 100. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE-FRONT building, No. 32 Beekman st., between Nassau and William sts. For particulars, inquire at No. 265 Water st., of WM. HUSTACE.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NEW STORES IN READE ST. TO LET.—The four stores south side Reade st., near Greenwich st., just completed and ready for immediate occupancy as wholesale grocery, butter and cheese, or commission produce stores. Apply to
R. L. & A. STUART,
No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE stores Nos. 403, 637, and 639 Broadway; also stores and dwellings. Apply to
ROBERT GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND CAST ASHORE AT PLEASANT Valley, (Bergen County, N. J., lot of PINE TIMBER, (logs marked.) Owner can have them by proving property and paying charges. Apply to R. M. BENT, No. 208 8th av.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 28, IN 17TH ST., near Stuyvesant square, a BRACELET, containing a child's miniature in the clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 237 East 17th st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.—Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M.—Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M.—Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M.—Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

7:00 P. M.—Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M.—Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M.—Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
[illegible], General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT. [illegible]
THEODORE WARREN, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:10, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 5:20 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:35 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of ERNEST ZEIDLER, for himself, and against HENRY CLEWS as copartners under the firm name of HENRY CLEWS & COMPANY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Clews and Ernest Zeidler, and the copartnership firm of Henry Clews & Company, of the City and County of New-York, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Zeidler, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-ninth day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Junior, and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Theodore Ross and L. Jaquelin Smith of New-York, of the State of New-York in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Jacob Robinson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID P. WEBSTER, CHARLES C. LEWIS, and ALBERT P. WEBSTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of January, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES EVANS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,999.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX FRIEDLANDER and RACHAEL MILINS, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Max Friedlander and Rachael Milins, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who [illegible]
[illegible] LOUIS [illegible], Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS in EUROPE and the EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY
IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.
SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS,
WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED,
of the
REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York, or Amsterdam, Holland, at the option of the holder. Interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The payment of the bonds at maturity is secured by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the additional security of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

The company is restricted in purchasing bonds and mortgages by the following provision of its charter: "No mortgages shall be taken by the said Trust Company as security for bonds issued, or to be issued, except upon real estate located in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut; and all mortgages taken for the purposes aforesaid shall be taken upon unimproved real estate of greater estimated value by 150 per cent. than the mortgaged amount, or upon improved real estate of greater estimated value by fifty per cent. than the amount of the mortgage."

DIRECTORS.
V. K. Stevenson, 17 Nassau
Thos. A. Davies, 610 5th av.
A. Belmont, 19 & 21 Nassau.
Joseph Seligman, 21 Broad.
James S. Thayer, 17 Nassau.
Jos. A. Jameson, 14 Broad.
Sieg. T. Meyer, 86 Leonard.
J. H. Watson, 291 Broadway.
D. M. Koehler, 335 Pearl.
R. Schell, B'way, cor. 16th.
A. S. Rosenbaum, 121 Maiden
C. F. Livermore, 223 5th av.
C. C. Baldwin, 43 & 45 Worth
Henry M. Taber, 90 Beaver.
A. S. Barnes, 111 William.
Isaac Walbach, 16 White.
G. W. Carleton, 192 5th av.
R. T. Wilson, 44 Broad st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Prest. THOS. A. DAVIES, V. Prest.
HENRY E. DAVIES, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
WILLIAM L. SLY, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears' Building, Boston, will be received until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids declared.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.
J. M. C. RODNEY, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.
BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 6th inst., and remain so until the 18th inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.
Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.

At the request of a majority of the stockholders of this company the annual meeting called for Monday, Feb. 1, has been postponed until noon of THURSDAY, the 4th of February.

By order of the Board.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due April 1, 1875, will, upon presentation and surrender thereof, at this office, receive payment therefor, at par, with the accumulated interest.

These bonds will not bear interest after maturity
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COM-PANY First Consolidated Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, guaranteed principal and interest (by special indorsement) by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for sale.

For further particulars apply to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD,
(AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK AND BOND TRANSFER-books of this company, at the New-York and Cincinnati offices, will be closed for ten (10) days prior to the annual stockholders' meeting, to be held on Feb. 17, 1875. By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF FIVE DIREC-tors of this company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Great Western Railroad of 1859, and of the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, are requested to send their address to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st., with a view of concerting measures for the protection of their interests.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, $300, FOR WHICH A very elegant suite of rooms will be rented, with breakfast. Address A. M. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at the office of Wm. Remsen, No. 5 Wall st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1875, at 2 P. M.
RICHARD M. LEA, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING FIVE COUPONS OF LONG DOCK COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 2,700, 2,[illegible], 2,101, 2,693, 1,927, representing $35 each, payable Dec. 1, 1874; payment has been stopped. The finder will please leave them at F. A. REICHARD'S, No. 15 Platt st.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS PROSECUTED, AND collections made by an experienced and reputable attorney, without charge unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 2,432.

ESTATE AND TRUST MONEY TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, without bonus, on New-York City property. Also money to purchase first and second [illegible]
E. C. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

UNMATURED STATE BONDS.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29, 1875.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved Jan. 29, 1875, I hereby invite proposals for the sale of any unmatured bonds of this State, to be addressed to me at the City of Lansing, at any time prior to the 20th of February, 1875. All proposals must state the amount of the bonds for sale, the price asked for the same, and contain a full description of the dates when due, and the issue to which they respectively belong.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, THE annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 6th instant, and remain so until the 18th instant.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 Chatham square, Junction Mott and Worth sts.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1875	242,285
GROSS ASSETS	$442,285

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

Forty-first Dividend.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable Feb. 1, 1875. Transfer books closed from Jan. 24 to Feb. 1, inclusive.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9th st. and 3d av.,
Has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN PER CENT.,
Payable on and after 1st February.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1875	$237,457

First-class risks solicited.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., of Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	301,09[illegible]

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Feb. 1, 1875.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

GEO. A. JARVIS, Pres't. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Sec'y.
OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, COR. WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due this day, will be paid at this office.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, (free from tax,) payable on and after Wednesday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORT-gage Bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New York.
HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of J. B. SPELMAN & SONS, has this day expired by limitation.
J. B. SPELMAN,
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1875.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, under the firm name of SPELMAN BROTHERS.
T. M. SPELMAN,
W. C. SPELMAN.
No. 369 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MORRILL, WELLES & JEWETT expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
C. V. MORRILL,
L. R. WELLES,
E. M. JEWETT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED IN OUR firm a general partner VICTOR A. HARDER. The firm will hereafter be known under the style of MAYOR, LANE & CO.
MAYOR & LANE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COM-MISSION, NO. 904 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25, 1875.

To the Public:

The Centennial Head-quarters for the City and State of New-York are hereby established at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where accurate information relating to the preparations for the coming Centennial celebration and International Exhibition, and to the buildings thereof now in process of erection, will be given to the public, and where most vigorous measures will be adopted to raise additional capital to complete the preparations.

The general management of this work has been intrusted to William Bigler, Financial Agent, who will be aided by N. M. Beckwith, Charles H. Marshall, and Orestes Cleveland, of the United States Centennial Commission; and Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas H. Dudley, John Price Wetherill, John Wanamaker, N. P. Shortridge, and Edward T. Steel, of the Board of Finance; and by an Advisory Committee, composed of citizens of New-York, as follows: Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, William E. Dodge, James M. Brown, S. B. Chittenden, Jonathan Ogden, William L. Strong, Fred. S. Winston, William L. Pomeroy, Julius Tiemann, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Eugene Kelly, L. P. Morton, George T. Hope, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick P. James, A. P. Darling, and Samuel Hawk.
[illegible] GOSHORN, Director General.
JOHN WELSH, President Board of Finance.